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Volume 46, No. 1
Autumn 2010

NEXTISSUE

Volume 46 No. 2
Winter 2010



- James William Vaughan and His Descendants
- Post-Civil War Tax Lists
- The Bustard Family of Louisville, 1795-1871

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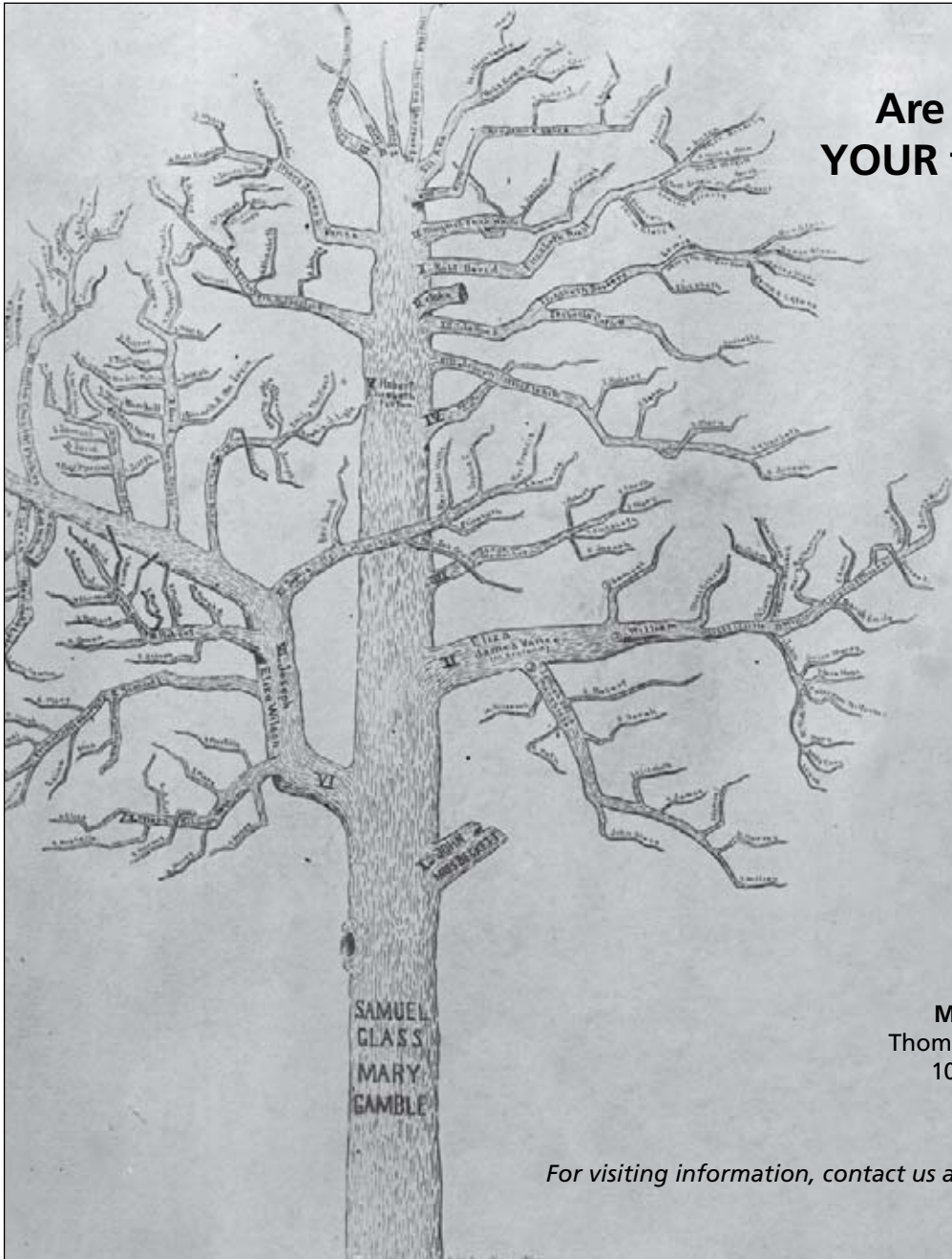


- The Search for Robert Jefferson Richardson's Parents
- The Vestige of Private Lewis Smith Sr.
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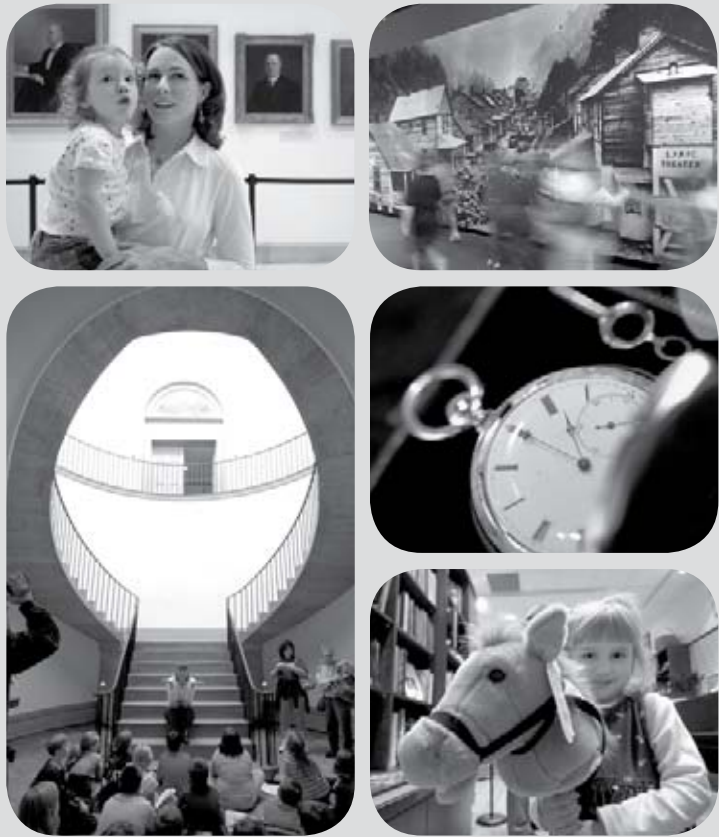
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on the cover

"Chelle, unidentified woman, Mildred." Brandenburg (Meade County), Kentucky, date unknown. (KHS Digital Collection)

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RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

“... so all Kentuckians may discover
their roots in time and place.”

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark

Planning YOUR Family-History Research

Fall 2010 is here as you receive this *Kentucky Ancestors* and winter will not be far behind. I have talked with many of you who admit you want to get serious and really dive into the research to discover your own Kentucky heritage. There is never a better time than these next few months of cooler and nastier weather to sit down and begin listing what you know about your own Kentucky family history and what you do not know. Any time of year may be a good time for you to make the research trips that will begin to produce valuable nuggets of genealogical information that will start to put the pieces of your family-history puzzle into place. But these next few months can be a valuable time for you to create a plan for the steps you need to take to begin going to the various courthouses, public libraries, and genealogical/historical societies where you can discover this information. Creating a step-by-step plan will help you to decide where you want to go when the temperatures start to get warmer or to find the information you need to contact genealogical archives by long-distance efforts.

Finally, when you have invested the time and effort to dig out the necessary research to flesh out your family's Kentucky story, please put it all together in an article and send it to me for possible publication in *Kentucky Ancestors*. We are always in need of stories from every county and region of Kentucky, and we would love to have yours so we can share it with Kentucky Historical Society members who live all across the United States and receive this publication each quarter. For initial guidance, check the “Author Guidelines” in the back section of each issue and contact me if you have additional questions that you do not find covered there. Please do not overlook those wonderful old family photographs that document the people, places, and events that shaped your family history and who you are today.



Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*
Kentucky Historical Society

The Search for Robert Jefferson Richardson's Parents

By Ann C. Gilchrest

The following case study will examine direct and indirect evidence to establish that Robert Jefferson Richardson was the son of George Richardson and Ellen (Fogle) Richardson.

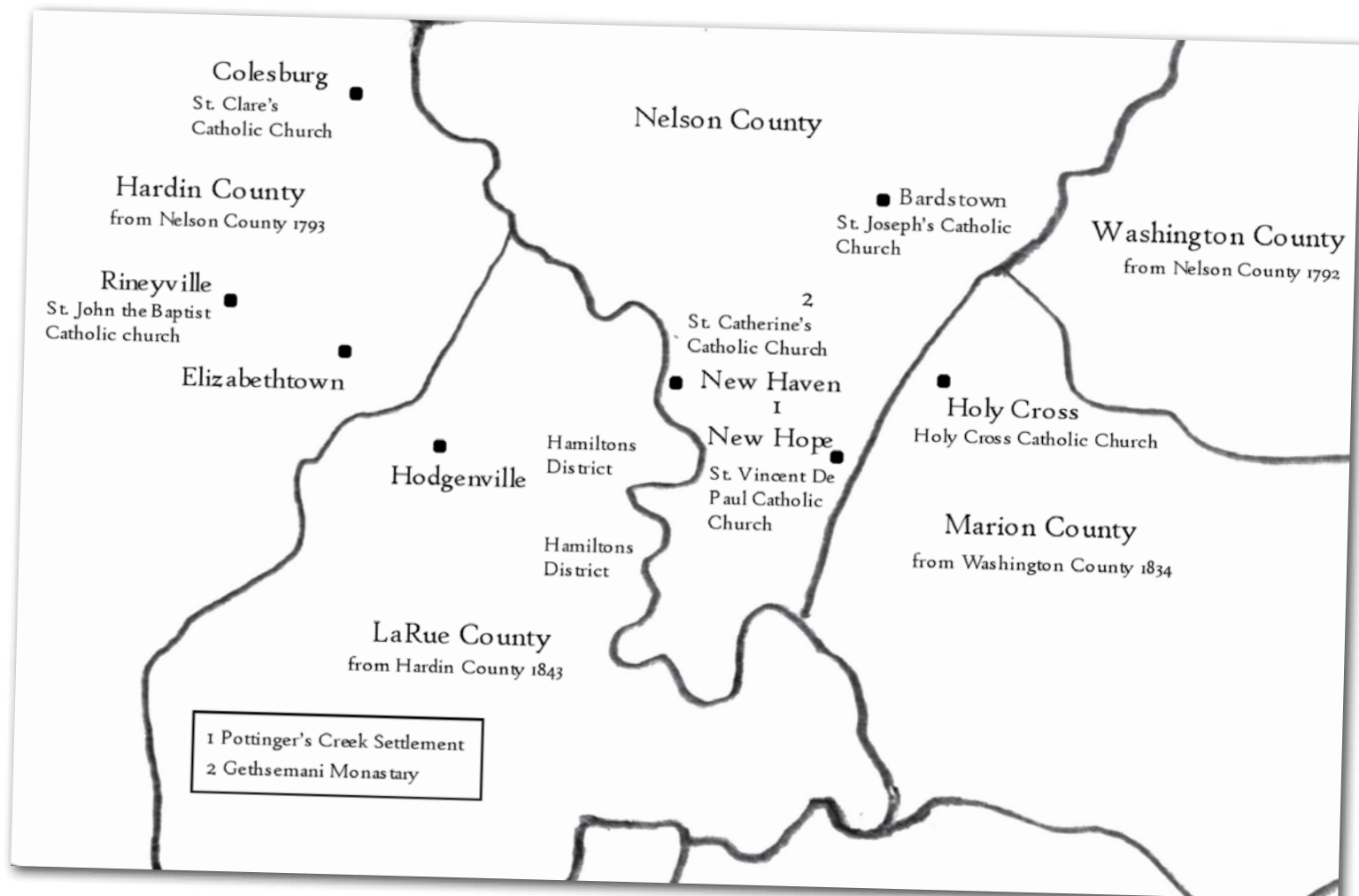
Robert Jefferson Richardson (R. J.) was born in New Hope, Nelson County, Kentucky, in October 1835¹ and died 19 October 1920² in Haven Township, Sherburne County, Minnesota. According to a Richardson family Bible in the possession of Edward M. Richardson,³ R. J. was born on 14 October, while his death certificate states he was born on 26 October in Kentucky.⁴ The informant for R. J.'s death certificate was his son, Thomas Jefferson Richardson (T. J.). T. J. states R. J.'s father was a Richardson and his mother was an Adams. R. J.'s obituary does not name his parents or siblings.⁵

Kentucky's civil birth records were first mandated in 1852 for a period of ten years. Baptismal records for Nelson County, Kentucky, exist for the period when R. J. was born. However, R. J. is not found in the available Catholic church records for Nelson, Washington, or Marion counties.⁶ Hardin County churches were not searched as they are not located in the vicinity. St. Vincent DePaul Catholic Church, in New Hope, Nelson County (the town where R. J. was born), was established in 1820. The earliest known records begin in September 1847.⁷

In the possession of Patricia (Schindler) Gilchrest is a piece of paper penned in the mid-1970s, over fifty years after R. J.'s death, by her mother, Cecilia (Richardson) Schindler, R. J.'s granddaughter. On

this paper, Cecilia writes R. J.'s father was Jefferson Davis Richardson, who may have been adopted, and that R. J. married Martha Adams. When R. J. died on 19 October 1920, Cecilia was twenty-one years old. Both Cecilia and her father, T. J., have stated that their respective grandmothers both had the surname Adams. We know that R. J. married Martha Uptegrove⁸ and not Martha Adams.⁹ The name Adams comes from Martha's stepfather, Joseph Adams.¹⁰ The mix-up in Martha's maiden name may have originated with Cecilia's father, T. J., who stated that his grandmother was an Adams. T. J. most likely heard the name Adams in connection with the family when he was a child. T. J.'s Uncle Joseph Lloyd Uptegrove and Aunt Marcia Adams were step-brother and sister who later married. Marcia was the daughter of the above mentioned Joseph Adams and his first wife. Joseph Lloyd was the son of Nancy Ann (Smith) Uptegrove, Joseph Adams' second wife. When T. J. was about ten years old, his parents, R. J. and Martha, and his Uncle Joseph and Aunt Marcia moved to Minnesota, living next door to each other for a number of years. The discussion of family relationships surely came up, opening the door for confusion. It is likely that T. J. did not know who his grandmother was, simply choosing the name Adams because he had heard the name in connection with the family as a child.

The name Jefferson is significant as it is R. J.'s and T. J.'s middle name. At different times throughout R. J.'s life he used the name Jefferson.¹¹ Later we will see that the name Davis does indeed



Kentucky counties and Catholic church locations. (Courtesy of the the author)

appear in the family tree. However, neither the name Jefferson Davis Richardson nor its variations appear in the Nelson County poll book, Nelson County or Hardin County tax records, census records, land records, or court records. Hardin County was formed from Nelson County in 1793. Since no one exists with this name or its variants the conclusion is that Jefferson Davis Richardson is not R. J.'s father's name.

Cecilia's daughters, Elizabeth and Virginia, stated that their mother told them R. J. was the one who was "adopted out" as he was orphaned. This story holds a kernel of truth. As we will discover, it appears that R. J. was "farmed out" along with his siblings after his mother died.

Who Are R. J.'s Potential Parents?

The marriage records for Nelson County, Kentucky, are located in the Nelson County courthouse in Bardstown. In these records we find the following Richardson marriages prior to 1835:

1. Joseph Richardson and Betsey Davis, bond signed 25 February 1797.
2. William Richardson and Susannah Fidler, married 3 February 1820, minister return, married by Moses Pierson.
3. Margaret Richardson, daughter of Joseph Richardson, and John B. Cambron, bond signed 2 April 1825 by Milburn Cambron; made oath that Margaret was over twenty-one.
4. George Richardson and Ellen Fogle, daughter of Margaret Fogle, bond signed 12 January 1831, surety provided by Joseph Fogle.
5. John A. Richardson and Maria Ann Mitchell, married 11 September 1831, minister return, married by Robert Byrn.

6. Jane Richardson & Thomas Hare, bond signed by George Richardson on 1 April 1834 consent lists Jane as daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Richardson, witnesses to consent, George Richardson & Robert Richardson. Married by Robert Byrn.

Based on the above marriage records, we can begin to build a family group with Joseph Richardson and Elizabeth/Betsey Davis as the parents of Mary Richardson, Jane Richardson, George Richardson, and Robert Richardson, and the possible parents of John A. Richardson and William Richardson.¹² The marriage records also give us the potential parents for R. J., William and Susannah, George and Ellen, and John A. and Maria. Joseph Richardson and Elizabeth/Betsey Davis are the likely grandparents to R. J., adding the name Davis to the family genealogy.

Census records for 1820 and 1830 support the above family group. In the 1820¹³ and 1830¹⁴ Nelson County census, there is one Richardson family enumerated, Joseph Richardson. It should be noted that in the 1830 census on the same page as Joseph Richardson, Jno. B. Cambron, John Uptegrove (Martha's grandfather), Joseph Fogle, and George Fogle have also been enumerated.

The 1840 census for Nelson County has two Richardson families enumerated, George Richardson¹⁵ and Robert Richardson.¹⁶ Robert is enumerated as a single man, while George is the head of a household with five children and a female contemporary. In 1840, the above Joseph¹⁷ and John A.¹⁸ are enumerated in Hardin County, Kentucky.

The 1830 and 1840 censuses for Hardin County list a William Richardson, however, it is unclear whether this is the William who married Susannah. William Richardson does not appear in any of the census records, tax records, or the poll index for Nelson County, making him unlikely as the father for R. J.

Robert Richardson is not viewed as a potential father for R. J. even though in the 1860 census R. J. and Martha are enumerated in New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky¹⁹ with Thomas Riley Richardson (T.R.), age fourteen, living with them, indicating a potential relationship. T. R. was the son of Robert Richardson and Priscilla.²⁰ Robert of age was married 7 December 1843 in Larue County, Kentucky, to

Priscilla Christine (Johnson) Vittitoe, widow of Daniel Vittitoe.²¹ This marriage occurred eight years after R. J. was born. There are no marriage records in Nelson or Hardin counties indicating that Robert was previously married. Larue County was formed from the southeastern part of Hardin County in 1843. The Richardsons are found in Nelson County and the part of Hardin County that later became Larue County.

Robert shows up continually in the Nelson County tax records between 1835 and 1840. He is not in the tax records in 1831 or earlier. Missing tax years are 1832-34 and 1841-44. The tax records indicate that Robert's twenty-first birthday was between 1831 and 1834. Robert did not vote in the elections in Nelson County in 1830 or 1832. His first vote was cast in the 1834 election.²² Robert appears in the first year of tax records for Larue County (1843) where he remains until at least 1855. With Robert's continued presence in Nelson, Hardin, and Larue counties, and no indications of a marriage prior to 1843, it is unlikely that he was R. J.'s father.

John A. and Maria Richardson appear in the 1840²³ and 1850²⁴ Hardin County censuses. Listed in the family in 1850 are William, age fifteen, born about 1835, and Robert, age thirteen, born about 1837. This Robert is about two years younger than R. J. The Nelson County tax records list John in Nelson County from 1830-31 and 1835-37 (tax lists for 1832-34 are missing). From the tax records and census records, John and Maria removed from Nelson County about 1838 when their son, Robert, was about a year old to Hardin County where they remained for at least ten years. R. J. was purportedly raised in Nelson County and not Hardin County. With a son, William, born about 1835 and Robert, born about 1837, and the family moving to Hardin County, it is unlikely that R. J. and Robert are the same person.

R. J.—The Son of George and Ellen Richardson

George Richardson married Ellen Fogle, 12 January 1831. From the 1840 census, we know that George and Ellen have five children living with them.²⁵ Two males under five: born between 2 June 1835 and 1 June 1840
One male five and under ten: born between 2 June 1830 and 1 June 1835
One female under five: born between 2 June 1835 and 1 June 1840

One female five and under ten: born between 2 June 1830 and 1 June 1835

Searching the Bohn database of baptismal records for Nelson County, we find two baptismal records where George and Ellen are listed as parents. On 23 February 1832, Reverend L. O. Coomes baptized John Alfred Richardson at Saint Thomas Catholic Church; no birthdate was shown.²⁶ On 7 January 1838, Mathias Richardson was baptized at Saint Thomas Catholic Church by Reverend Athanasius A. Aud; his birthdate is listed as 9 October 1837.²⁷ There were no baptismal records in Nelson County for the two females or the other male in the under five category.

Examining the information from the census records and the baptisms, the male in the category "age 5 and under age 10" is John Alfred Richardson. One of the males in the category "under age 5" was Mathias Richardson, leaving one male in the "under age 5" category unidentified. R. J.'s birth of October 1835 places him in this category.

Ellen died after 12 September 1843 when she, as one of the heirs of her father's estate, conveyed land to William Head²⁸ and before George married Sarah Martin Bray on 23 March 1846 in Larue County.²⁹ As a result, we find George enumerated in the 1850 Nelson County census with Sarah, six children from her first marriage and two children from George and Sarah's union.³⁰

Abstract of the 1850 U.S. census enumeration for George Richardson's household: Geo. Richardson, age forty-three; Sarah Richardson, age forty; Sarah Richardson, age three; Polly Richardson, age two; C. A. Bray, age sixteen; Henry Bray, age fourteen; Thomas Bray, age twelve; Fredrick Bray, age ten; James M. Bray, age eight; and Mathew Bray, age six. Since the Bray children are enumerated as Brays and the two Richardson children were born after George and Sarah's marriage, we can clearly see that the five children from George's marriage with Ellen are missing. What happened to them? It is possible that they all died, but that is unlikely. The answer may be in the Nelson County chancery court records. On 13 February 1854 Sarah filed for a divorce from George. She petitioned to remove George from control over the property and that she be permitted to hold the farm free of his debts and liable only for her own till this suit could be viewed.

The plaintiff states she married one Henry Bray and by him she had seven children and he died and left her and her children in the possession of a tract of land 100 acres, household and kitchen furniture and some stock. Some eight years ago she married George Richardson, and for several years back he had been so intemperate and profligate that all she and her little children can make is squandered to pay his debts for liquor and unproductive contracts made under the influence of liquor. He has brought nothing unto the family and furnishing nothing in the way of support. She charges she and her children are living on the farm acquired by the first husband and have 3 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 13 head of sheep, & 30 head of hogs and some household and kitchen furniture none of which was brought into the family by the debt, and none of it procured by him but the stock and furniture and the proceeds of their labor is taken yearly to support and pay the improvident contracts of the husband. He is a habitual drunkard and she pray that she have all she has as alimony and that the debt be restrained and rejoined from all or any control over same and that she hold the same, free of his debts and contracts and liable only for her own contracts and for all general relief.

She charges she has also three children by the defendant and this defendant has left her house for the last five months. She does not know where he is she pray process against him and for general relief.³¹

From this court record we discover that George moved in with Sarah. From Sarah's description it would have been difficult to support an additional five children with Sarah's seven children. It is possible that George and Ellen's children were living with George and Sarah for a time, but with the arrival of their first two children it would have become more difficult to support all the children.

Another possibility is that Ellen and George's children went to live with her side of the family. Ellen's father, Joseph Fogle,³² died before August 1833 when the Nelson County court ordered an appraisal

of Joseph Fogle's estate.³³ In the Nelson County tax records,³⁴ we find that Ellen's mother, Margaret, is residing on a town lot in New Haven for the years 1840-50. In the 1850 census, she is enumerated as household 122.³⁵ Ellen's siblings are on town lots next to their mother, Margaret, and enumerated on both sides of her. Within the four households there are twenty-seven residents, three of whom were born after 1846, when George married Sarah, leaving twenty-four residents and little room for Ellen's five children.

Checking guardianship and circuit court records in Nelson, Larue, and Hardin counties, there are no references to any of the missing Richardson children. Were there any Richardson children "farmed out" in the 1850 census for Nelson, Larue, and Hardin counties? The only Richardsons in Nelson County are George with his new family. In Hardin County, there are not any stray Richardsons that fall into the age groups from the 1840 census. In the Larue County 1850 census we find the following:

1. E. Richardson, female, age sixteen, born in Kentucky³⁶
2. Jeff Richardson, male, age fourteen, born in Kentucky³⁷
3. M. Richardson, male, age twelve, born in Kentucky³⁸
4. M. J. Richardson, female, age eleven, born in Kentucky³⁹

These records account for four of George and Ellen's children. Missing from this group is John Alfred Richardson, born before 23 February 1832. He would have been eighteen years old. A death record has not been found for John. He may have gone to another county or state. More research will need to be done to determine what happened to John.

All four of the above children were living in the Hamilton's district and fit into the age groups and the sex of the children from the 1840 census. Jeff Richardson and M. Richardson's ages match the known births for R. J. and Mathias. Joseph Richardson (George's father) was residing in the same district. It is possible that George and Ellen's children went to live with their grandfather, Joseph Richardson. As they got older they went to work in other households in the area. We know that Jeff/Jefferson is a name that R. J. used at different times in

his life indicating that Jeff is R. J. Based on the birth records and age of M. Richardson, he is the Mathias Richardson from the baptismal records.

Who are R. J.'s Sisters?

The above M. J. Richardson was enumerated in Joseph Richardson's household, George's father. In the household with Joseph and M. J. are Joseph, Jr. and Susan Richardson. Because of M. J.'s age, eleven years old, some would assume that Joseph Jr. and Susan were married and that M. J. was their daughter. However, there is no evidence to support a marriage for Joseph Jr. Other possibilities for Susan include the possibility she was Joseph's daughter or she was his daughter-in-law from the marriage of William Richardson and Susannah Fidler.

If we look at the marriage record we find that Susannah was of age (twenty-one) at the time of the marriage (3 February 1820) and this would make her birth prior to February 1799. The Susan Richardson listed in the 1850 census is listed as thirty-eight years old, making her birth about 1812. Subsequent census records have her birth about 1804-05.⁴⁰ In the 1860 census Susan and Mary Jane (M. J.) are in New Haven, Nelson County,⁴¹ living next door to R. J. and Martha Richardson. Viewing these facts together, it is reasonable to state: Susan Richardson and Susannah (Fidler) Richardson are two different people. Susan Richardson is likely Joseph Richardson's daughter and George's sister suggesting that M. J. is one of George and Ellen's daughters living with her aunt.

On 3 January 1856 Elizabeth Ellen Richardson married George W. Hornback in Larue County.⁴² Surety was posted by George W. Hornback and Samuel Duckworth.⁴³ Since R. J. was only twenty years old when Elizabeth married, he would not have been able to provide surety for the bond. Typically, but not always, the surety for a marriage bond was posted by the groom and a brother of the bride. According to the marriage record, Elizabeth was of age and did not require consent, giving an approximate birth before 1834. The E. Richardson in the 1850 census was listed as sixteen, with an approximate birth before June 1834. From the 1840 census George had a female living in the household, age five and under age ten: born between 2 June 1830 and 1 June 1835. George's mother's name

was Elizabeth and his wife was Ellen. The evidence suggests that Elizabeth Ellen Richardson was one of George and Ellen's daughters.

Elizabeth Ellen (Richardson) Hornback died 5 May 1869,⁴⁴ leaving her husband, George, with eight small children. In the 1870 census living with George Hornback are Mary J. and Susan Richardson.⁴⁵

The following year on 2 October 1871 Mary Jane Richardson married George W. Hornback.⁴⁶ These facts suggest Mary Jane Richardson may be Elizabeth's sister and moved in with George Hornback to help care for George and Elizabeth's children. The relationship of Mary Jane and Elizabeth is further supported by the 1840 census record that their ages fall into the age categories for the two females enumerated in George Richardson's household.

Sometime between June 1910 and January 1920, George and Mary Jane (Richardson) Hornback move from Larue County, Kentucky, to Wharton County, Texas, where George died 9 July 1921⁴⁷ in Iago and Mary Jane died 20 June 1933.⁴⁸ Mary Jane's death certificate states she was born 12 September 1839 and her father was George Richardson, born in Kentucky.

Mary Jane's death certificate has two errors. The information was provided by Mary Jane's daughter, Laura (Hornback) Cruise. The first error, Mary Jane is listed as Laura Hornback, which was her daughter's name. In all the census records located for Mary Jane, she is always listed as Mary Jane, Jane, or M. J. In the 1920 census for Burr, Wharton County, Texas, she is listed as Mary J. Hornback, residing in her daughter, Laure Cruse's, household.⁴⁹ The most likely explanation for this discrepancy is when Laura went to report the death, the registrar recorded Laura's name instead of her mother's. It should be noted that Laura Cruise's death certificate lists her mother as Mary Jane Richardson.⁵⁰ The second error is Mary Jane's mother is listed as Mary, born in Maryland. We know from the records in Kentucky that there are no records for a George Richardson married to a Mary. What is interesting from this entry is that Joseph Richardson and his wife, Elizabeth (Davis) Richardson, were born in Maryland.

The direct and indirect evidence presented in this case study supports the following:

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

Generation 1

1. Joseph Richardson¹ was born about 1775 in Maryland;⁵¹ he married Elizabeth Davis, 25 February 1797⁵² in Nelson County, Kentucky.

Children of Joseph Richardson and Elizabeth Davis are:

- i. William Richardson was born before 1799; he married Susannah Fidler, 3 February 1820^{53,54} in Nelson County, Kentucky (more research is needed to prove or disprove this relationship)
- 2 ii. John Alfred Richardson was born about 1801 in Kentucky;⁵⁵ he married Maria Ann Mitchell, 11 September 1831⁵⁶ in Nelson County, Kentucky
- 3 iii. Margaret Richardson, was born about 1804, she married John B. Cambron, 2 April 1825⁵⁷ in Nelson County, Kentucky
- iv. Susan Richardson, was born about 1804⁵⁸ in Kentucky
- 4 v. George Richardson, was born about 1807⁵⁹ in Nelson County, Kentucky, he married first Ellen Fogle, 12 January 1831⁶⁰ in Nelson County, Kentucky, he married second Sarah Martin 23 March 1846⁶¹ in LaRue County, Kentucky
- 5 vi. Robert Richardson, was born about 1812⁶² in Kentucky, he married: Priscilla Christine Johnson, 7 December 1843⁶³ in LaRue County, Kentucky
- vii. Jane Richardson, was born about 1813 in Kentucky, she married Thomas Hare, 15 April 1834, in Nelson County, Kentucky

Generation 2

- 4 George Richardson² (Joseph¹) was born about 1807⁶⁴ in Nelson County, Kentucky. He married

first Ellen Fogle on 12 January 1831⁶⁵ in Nelson County, Kentucky. She died between 13 September 1843⁶⁶ and 20 March 1846 when George married second Sarah Martin on 23 March 1846⁶⁷ in LaRue County, Kentucky

Children of George Richardson and Ellen Fogle are:

- i. John Alfred Richardson, was born before 23 February 1832⁶⁸ in Nelson County, Kentucky
- 5 ii. Elizabeth Ellen Richardson, was born 25 December 1833⁶⁹ in Hodgenville, LaRue County, Kentucky, she died 5 May 1869⁷⁰ in LaRue County, Kentucky she married George Washington Hornback, 3 January 1856⁷¹ in LaRue County, Kentucky
- 6 iii. Robert Jefferson Richardson, was born 26 October 1835 in New Hope, Nelson County, Kentucky, died 19 October 1920⁷² in Haven Township, Sherburne County, Minnesota, he married Martha A. Uptegrove, 31 May 1859⁷³ in Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky.
- iv. Mathias Richardson, was born 9 October 1837⁷⁴ in Nelson County, Kentucky.
- 7 v. Mary Jane Richardson, was born 12 September 1839 in Kentucky, died 20 June 1933⁷⁵ in Burr, Wharton County, Texas, she married George Washington Hornback, 2 October 1871⁷⁶ in LaRue County, Kentucky.

Conclusion

This case study has explored a plethora of records covering a time span of 103 years. The journey started with family lore which claimed R. J. was orphaned and “adopted out” to a death certificate in Minnesota continuing with census records, tax records, baptismal records, and court records in Kentucky, ending with census records and vital records from Texas. By analyzing all the records together, the evidence demonstrates that Robert Jefferson Richardson was the son of George Richardson and Ellen (Fogle) Richardson.

Even though the family lore was not precisely correct, there was an element of truth. The story

led to the question: What if R. J. was “farmed out?” Ultimately we discover that when R. J.’s mother died, his father left him and he was “farmed out.” It is easy to see how the terms “orphaned” and “adopted out” became the least offensive way to describe his childhood.

Once all of George and Ellen’s children were identified a naming pattern became apparent. All three of George and Ellen’s sons were named after George’s brothers. One daughter was named after one of his sisters, the other after George’s mother and his wife, Ellen. While the naming pattern did not help in identifying the children it does support the compiled evidence.

Without direct evidence available, indirect evidence became the only way to determine who Robert Jefferson Richardson’s father and mother were. It is important for genealogists to remember that indirect evidence is not a single piece of evidence but rather, a combination of pieces that come together to answer a question. Often indirect evidence will answer more than the original question as evidenced in this case. In the search for R. J.’s parents, not only were his parents discovered, but also his siblings, his grandparents, and several aunts and uncles.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ All of the Federal censuses list R. J.’s place of birth as Kentucky, with the exception of the 1850 census which lists his place of birth as Tennessee. This listing can be explained. R. J. was enumerated in the household of Jo Cravens in Hamiltons, Larue County, Kentucky. The enumerator used ditto marks in the place of birth column. Tennessee first appears in the household above the Cravens, the Wright family, their youngest child is listed as born in Tennessee the ditto marks continue through the Cravens family, including R. J., then continues to the next family, the Brashears, the last family on the page. Other census records indicate that the Cravens family members were born in Kentucky. It appears that the enumerator simply continued with dittos, forgetting that he had entered Tennessee before the Cravens’ family enumeration, thus the error in place of birth. The Minnesota state census lists R. J.’s place of birth as Kentucky. The “Return of a Marriage” in the Nelson

County Office of the Registrar of Deeds lists his place of birth as Nelson County, Kentucky. The Richardson family Bible states that he was born and raised in New Hope, Kentucky. Lastly, R. J.'s obituary states he was born in New Hope, Kentucky.

- ² Minnesota Department of Health, death certificate #14786, 1920, Robert J. Richardson, Office of Vital Statistics, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ³ A copy of this page was sent in May 1990 by Edward to Patricia Schindler Gilchrest. At this time it is unclear when these dates were written in the Bible. The age of the Bible is also unknown.
- ⁴ Minnesota Department of Health, death certificate #14786, 1920, Robert J. Richardson, Office of Vital Statistics, Minneapolis.
- ⁵ Since R. J.'s death certificate lists Kentucky as birthplace with no city listed, the informant, T. J., was probably not the person who provided the information for the obituary. The death certificate asked for place of birth, city or town, and state or country.
- ⁶ Catholics began immigrating to Kentucky in 1785. A group of sixty Catholic families known as "The League of Catholic Families," primarily from Saint Mary's County, Maryland, pledged to immigrate to Kentucky. Twenty-five of the families left Maryland in 1785. Their destination was the Pottinger's Creek lands in Nelson County. The first Catholic church erected in Kentucky was built out of logs in 1792 at the foot of Rohen Knob, Nelson County, now Holy Cross, Marion County. A new brick church was built in 1823 to replace the log chapel. The church named Holy Cross was where several of R. J.'s and Martha's children were baptized. St. Catherine's Catholic Church in New Haven was built in 1845 until that time the Catholics had services in a warehouse or they went to Holy Cross. St Joseph's Catholic Church was a log structure built in 1798. In 1816 St. Joseph's began building the first cathedral west of the Alleghenies. The cathedral was completed in 1826. This area became known as, "The Cradle of Catholicity" in Kentucky. The area became of interest to Father John Aloysius Lyons (1898-1984). Father Lyons published several histories of the early Catholic Churches in Kentucky. In his quest for information Father Lyon saw a need to build a collection of historical and biographical data pertaining to this area. In the 1930s he began translating the early Church registers which were in Latin. After Father Lyons died in 1984 his collection was placed in the Thomas Merton Center at Bellarmine College in Louisville. Copies of the translated church registers

are located at the Filson Historical Society in Louisville and at the Nelson County Public Library in Bardstown. Daniel and Dolores Bohn have indexed and compiled the baptismal transcriptions into a database. The Bohn database and the Lyons transcriptions were searched for a baptismal record for R. J. Ben J. Webb, *The Centenary of Catholicity in Kentucky* (Louisville, 1884), 27-45, 102-40, 213-26, 269-75, 505; Thomas O'Gorman, *American Church History Series: A History of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States*, vol. 9 (New York, 1895): 285-391; Sarah B. Smith, *Historic Nelson County: Its Towns and People* (Bardstown, 1983), 63-67.

- ⁷ Father John Aloysius Lyons, *St. Vincent DePaul Catholic Church New Hope, Kentucky, Baptismal Register 1847-1911* (Nelson County, no date).
- ⁸ Nelson County, Kentucky, marriage records, 1851-1859, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown, Kentucky.
- ⁹ Martha's mother married Joseph Adams on 4 May 1852 in New Haven, Nelson County after her first husband, Joseph Uptegrove, died.
- ¹⁰ Lillian Ockerman, *Marriage, Bonds & Consent Book of Nelson County Volume 5, 1849-1864* (Bardstown, Kentucky, 1962), 1. Entry for Marriage of Adams, Joseph & Uptegrove, Nancy (Mrs.)
- ¹¹ R. J. used the name Jefferson in the Gethsemane Abbey records in 1864 for the baptism of his daughter Elizabeth, Saint Vincent De Paul Catholic Church baptism records for his daughter Amelia in 1866, Holy Cross Catholic Church baptism records in 1868 for son William, in the 1870 census for Marion County, Kentucky, and in the 1905 state census for Minnesota.
- ¹² The marriage bonds for Margaret and Jane list them as daughters of Joseph; Jane's adds her mother's name, Elizabeth. The first marriage gives us Joseph and Betsey's marriage. Betsey is a nick name for Elizabeth. The consent for Jane's marriage was written by her father with her mother's mark. The date on the consent is 31 March 1834 the day before the bond was posted. Typically the consent was written at home then taken to the court house when the bond was posted. Since the witness signed at the time the consent was written there is a high probability of a relationship between the parties. The common practice for posting a bond for marriage was the future husband and a brother of the bride would provide surety. In Jane's marriage bond Thomas Hare and George Richardson signed the bond. George Richardson also provided the avadavat to the written

- consent. At this point John A and William are possible sons because there is only one Richardson family in Nelson County at the time of their marriages.
- ¹³ 1820 U.S. census, Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, population schedule, 47 (penned), Joseph Richardson household; digital image 9, Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M33, roll 19.
 - ¹⁴ 1830 U.S. census, Eastern District, Nelson County, Kentucky, population schedule, 111, Jos Richardson household; digital image 1, Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M19, roll 40.
 - ¹⁵ 1840 U.S. census, West Division, Nelson County, Kentucky, population schedule, 22, George Richieson [*sic*] household; digital image 41, Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M704, roll 121.
 - ¹⁶ 1840 U.S. census, West Division, Nelson County, Kentucky, population schedule, 2 (stamped) , Robert Rickerson [*sic*] household; digital image 1, Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M704, roll 121.
 - ¹⁷ 1840 U.S. census, Hardin County, Kentucky, population schedule, 113, Joseph Richardson household; digital image 135, Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M704, roll 83.
 - ¹⁸ 1840 U.S. census, Hardin County, Kentucky, population schedule, 27 (stamped) Alfred Richardson household, digital image 23, Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M704, roll 113.
 - ¹⁹ 1860 U.S. census, District 1, Nelson County, Kentucky, population schedule, roll 389, 113 (penned), dwelling 54, family 45, B.J. Richardson household; digital image 7; Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M653.
 - ²⁰ Daniel & Dolores Bohn, "Nelson County – White Baptisms," Database, Nelson County Public Library, Bardstown, entry for Thomas Richardson baptized 5 April 1846, database is grouped by families; citing St. Catherine Catholic Church Book 2 January 1844 – December 1857, translated by Father John A. Lyons.
 - ²¹ Ed Benningfield, *Larue County Kentucky Marriage Records 1843-1876* (Utica, Ky., 1986), 1.
 - ²² *Nelson County Kentucky Poll Book Index, 1830-1840* (Bardstown, Ky, 1986), 91.
 - ²³ 1840 U.S. census, Hardin County, Kentucky, population schedule, 27 (stamped) Alfred Richardson household; digital image 23; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M704, roll 113.
 - ²⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, Northern District, Hardin County, Kentucky, population schedule, 626 (penned) John A. Richardson household; digital image 18, Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>; digital image 18; citing NARA publication M432, roll 203.
 - ²⁵ 1840 U.S. census, West Division, Nelson County, Kentucky, 22, George Richieson [*sic*] household; digital image 41; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M704, roll 121.
 - ²⁶ Daniel and Dolores Bohn, "Nelson County – White Baptisms," Database, Nelson County Public Library, Bardstown, entry for John Alfred Richardson baptized 23 February 1832, database is grouped by families; citing St. Thomas Catholic Church Book 1 June 1823 – January 1842 translated by Father John A. Lyons.
 - ²⁷ Daniel and Dolores Bohn, "Nelson County – White Baptisms," Database, Nelson County Public Library, Bardstown, entry for Matthias Richardson baptized 7 January 1838, database is grouped by families; citing St. Thomas Catholic Church Book 1 June 1823 – January 1842 translated by Father John A. Lyons.
 - ²⁸ Nelson County, Kentucky, Deeds, Book 24: 85-86, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
 - ²⁹ LaRue County, Kentucky, Marriage Register A, no. 123, George Richardson and Mrs. Sarah Bray, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.
 - ³⁰ 1850 U.S. census, District 2, Nelson County, Kentucky, population schedule, 343b, dwelling & family 87, Geo. Richardson household; digital image 16; Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 215.
 - ³¹ Nelson County, Kentucky, Chancery Court Records, Box June 1857, Sarah Richardson v. George Richardson. Plaintiffs petition 13 February 1874 Circuit Court Clerk Office. Bardstown, Kentucky.
 - ³² Nelson County, Kentucky, Packet "Joseph Fogle Heirs at Law" dated 1 June 1839, Clerk of the Chauncey Court, Bardstown. This document lists, "Ellen who married George Richardson" as one of his children.
 - ³³ Nelson County, Kentucky, Will Book G, 249, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown
 - ³⁴ Nelson County, Kentucky, Tax Books 1840, 1845-1850, 1841-1844 are missing, 1840, 5, 1845, 10, 1846, Section 3 8, 1847, Section 3, 62, 1848, Section 3, 62, 1849, Section 1, p.7, 1850, Section 3, 57, entries for Margaret Fogle, FHL microfilm 8180 for years 1840-1846, FHL microfilm 8181 for years 1847-1850. Even though the tax books are missing for 1841-1844, Margaret was accessed taxes

on a town lot for all the years available. It is reasonable to conclude that she remained on the same lot for the missing years.

- ³⁵ 1850 U.S. census, District 2, Nelson County, Ky., population schedule, 346 (stamped), dwelling & family 122, Margaret Fogle household; digital image 21; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 215.
- ³⁶ 1850 U.S. census, Hamiltons District, LaRue County, Ky., population schedule, 451b, dwelling & family 739, Jno. Norris household; digital image 108; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 209.
- ³⁷ 1850 U.S. census, Hamiltons District, LaRue County, Ky., population schedule, 434 (stamped), dwelling & family 503, Jno. Cravens household; digital image 73; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 209.
- ³⁸ 1850 U.S. census, Hamiltons District, LaRue County, Ky., population schedule, 433b, dwelling & family 433, Jacob Ashroft household; digital image 72; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 209.
- ³⁹ 1850 U.S. census, Hamiltons District, LaRue County, Ky., population schedule, 452 (stamped), dwelling & family 748, Jo Richardson household; digital image 109; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 209.
- ⁴⁰ 1860 U.S. census, District 1, Nelson County, Ky., population schedule, 113 (penned), dwelling 55, family 47, Susan Richardson household. Age 56 born in Kentucky; digital image 7; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M653, roll 389. 1870 U.S. census, Upton, LaRue County, Kentucky, population schedule, 99b (stamped), dwelling 75 family 78, George W. Hornback household. Age sixty-five, born in Kentucky; digital image 12; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication T132, roll 2.
- ⁴¹ 1860 U.S. census, District 1, Nelson County, Ky., population schedule, 113 (penned), dwelling 55, family 47, Susan Richardson household and dwelling 54, family 45, B. J. [sic] Richardson household. Susan and Jane are in the same dwelling as the Kaster family; digital image 7; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M653, roll 389.
- ⁴² Larue County, Ky., Marriage License Box, no label, contents are not in any order, George W. Hornback and Elizabeth Ellen Richardson, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.
- ⁴³ LaRue County, Ky., Marriage Bond Book 1855-1858, 39, Geo. W. Hornback and Elizabeth E. Richardson, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.
- ⁴⁴ Edward Bennington, *LaRue County Cemeteries* (Utica, Ky., 1986), 179.
- ⁴⁵ 1870 U.S. census, Upton, LaRue County, Ky., population schedule, 99b (stamped), dwelling 75, family 78, George W. Hornback household, entries for Mary J. Richerson [sic] and Susan Richerson [sic]; digital image 12; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication T132, roll 2.
- ⁴⁶ LaRue County, Kentucky, Marriage Bond Book 1869-1872, 227-228, G. W. Hornback and Mary J. Richerson [sic], second marriage for the groom, first for bride, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.
- ⁴⁷ Texas Deaths 1890-1976, Family Search. <http://pilot.familysearch.org>; digital film number 4165887, image 748, reference number v X cn 21047; citing FHL Film number 2074233, Certificate 21047, entry for George W. Hornback.
- ⁴⁸ Texas Deaths 1890-1976, Family Search. <http://pilot.familysearch.org>; digital film number 4163864, image 500, reference number cn 30244; citing FHL Film number 2115549, Certificate 30244, entry for Laura Hornback.
- ⁴⁹ 1920 U.S. census, Justice Precinct 3, Wharton County, Texas, population schedule, p. 93A (stamped), ED 164, dwelling & family 107, Gold Smith Cruse household; digital image 9; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 1856.
- ⁵⁰ Texas Deaths 1890-1976, Family Search. <http://pilot.familysearch.org>; digital film number 4163991, image 1395, reference number cn 58024; citing FHL Film number 2114547, Certificate 58024, entry for Laura Bell Cruse
- ⁵¹ 1850 U.S. census, Hamiltons District, LaRue County, Kentucky, population schedule, 452 (stamped), dwelling & family 748, Jo Richardson household, Age 75 born in Maryland; digital image 109; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 209.
- ⁵² Nelson County, Ky., Marriage Bond File R, 71, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁵³ Ibid., 72, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁵⁴ Nelson County, Ky., Minister Returns 1820, 43, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁵⁵ 1850 U.S. census, Northern District, Hardin County, Ky., population schedule, 626 (penned) John A. Richardson household, age 49 born in Kentucky; digital image 18; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 203.
- ⁵⁶ Nelson County, Ky., Minister Return's 1831, 49,

- married by Robert Byrne Catholic, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁵⁷ Nelson County, Ky., Marriage Bond File C, 22, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁵⁸ 1860 U.S. census, District 1, Nelson County, Ky., population schedule, 113 (penned), dwelling 55, family 47, Susan Richardson household, age 56 born in Kentucky; digital image 7; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M653, roll 389.
- ⁵⁹ 1850 U.S. census, District 2, Nelson County, Ky., population schedule, 343b, dwelling & family 87, Geo Richardson household, age 43 born in Kentucky; digital image 16; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 215.
- ⁶⁰ Nelson County, Ky., Marriage Bond File R, 68. Bond posted by George Richardson & Joseph Fogle, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁶¹ LaRue County, Ky., Marriage Register A, no. 123, entry for George Richardson & Mrs. Sarah Bray, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.
- ⁶² 1850 U.S. Census, Hamiltons District, LaRue County, Ky., population schedule, 452 (stamped), dwelling & family 744, Robt. Richardson household, age 38 born in Kentucky; digital image 109; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 209.
- ⁶³ Edward Benningfield, *Larue County, Kentucky Marriage Records 1843-1876* (Utica, Kentucky; McDowell Publications, 1986), 1.
- ⁶⁴ 1850 U.S. census, District 2, Nelson County, Ky., population schedule, 343b, dwelling & family 87, Geo. Richardson household, age forty-three, born in Kentucky; digital image 16; Ancestry.com. <http://www.ancestry.com>; citing NARA publication M432, roll 215.
- ⁶⁵ Nelson County, Ky., Marriage Bond File R, 68. Bond posted by George Richardson and Joseph Fogle, Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁶⁶ Nelson County, Ky., Deed Book 24 pp. 85-86. On 13 Sept 1843 Joseph Fogle heirs convey land to William Head. Ellen is listed as one of the heirs. Her seal was applied to the deed. Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁶⁷ LaRue County, K.y, Marriage Register A, no. 123, entry for George Richardson & Mrs. Sarah Bray, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.
- ⁶⁸ Daniel & Dolores Bohn, "Nelson County – White Baptisms," Database, Nelson County Public Library, Bardstown, entry for John Alfred Richardson baptized 23 February 1832, birth not listed, database is grouped by families; citing St. Thomas Catholic Church Book 1 June 1823 – January 1842 translated by Father John A Lyons.
- ⁶⁹ Edward Benningfield, *LaRue County Cemeteries* (Owensboro, Kentucky, 1982), 179.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid.
- ⁷¹ LaRue County, Ky., Marriage License, Box with no label, marriage license for George W. Hornback and Elizabeth Richardson, Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville, Kentucky.
- ⁷² Minnesota Department of Health, death certificate 14786, 1920, Robert J. Richardson; Office of Vital Statistics, Minneapolis.
- ⁷³ Nelson County, Ky., Marriage records box 1851-1859. Box is in alphabetical order. Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Bardstown.
- ⁷⁴ Daniel & Dolores Bohn, "Nelson County – White Baptisms," Database, Nelson County Public Library, Bardstown, entry for Matthias Richardson baptized 7 January 1838, born 9 October 1837, database is grouped by families; citing St. Thomas Catholic Church Book, 1 June 1823 – January 1842, translated by Father John A. Lyons.
- ⁷⁵ Texas Deaths 1890-1976, Family Search, <http://pilot.familysearch.org>; digital film number 4163864, image 500, reference number cn 30244; citing FHL Film number 2115549z Certificate 30244, entry for Laura Hornback.
- ⁷⁶ LaRue County, Ky., Marriage Bond Book 1869-1872, 227-28, G. W. Hornback and Mary J. Richerson [*sic*], Office of the Registrar, Hodgenville.

The Vestige of Private Lewis Smith Sr.

By Carolyn Warfield

Follow the clues when researching family history to develop good logic. A death certificate for a collateral relative apparently does not exist, so I used a document which preceded his death to prove intention as indirect evidence. Genealogical conclusions based on indirect evidence can be as solid as answers found in direct evidence.¹ Civil War veteran Lewis Smith died on 27 November 1910.² By 1911 Kentucky was registering vital records in local health offices. Presented in this narrative is the transcript of a land deed Lewis Smith negotiated for burial purposes. "Within regular land deeds you can sometimes find where family plots were located."³ The mystery is where was Private Lewis Smith buried? "A mystery cannot be answered; it can only be framed by identifying the critical factors and applying how they have interacted in the past."⁴ Lewis Lines (aka Lewis Smith, 1825-1910), and my paternal great-grandfather, George Beverly (aka George William Warfield, [1837-1919]), were fellow Union soldiers in different companies of the 118th United States Colored Regiment. Conceivably the two knew each other before and during the war, however, I am not certain. Both soldiers returned to the border state area of Henderson County, Kentucky, after the war; and became in-laws when several of their children intermarried.

Union commander Stephen A. Burbridge issued General Order No. 34 in April 1864, extending recruitment to slaves with owner's authorization; Lines and Beverly chose freedom and joined the Union Army.⁵ "Congress allowed slaveholders to file

claims against the Federal government for loss of the slave's services: \$300 for slaves who enlisted or \$100 for slaves who were drafted."⁶ In Henderson, Negroes brought an average of \$232.50.⁷ Evidence of Lewis Lines being a private in Company C of the 118th U.S. Colored Infantry is abstracted in the Civil War records of the Ancestry Web site (Library Edition). His discharge document confirmed he "enrolled 24 August 1864, to serve three years." Serving under Captain Charles B. Randolph, Lines was honorably discharged 6 February 1866, at Whites Ranch, Texas.⁸ Over the years, Private Lines and Private Beverly received service and disability pensions, and chose the surname of their preference, based on personal slave experience. Relative Bonita Smith-Wood's great-great grandfather Lewis chose Smith, and my great-grandfather George chose Warfield. As freedmen, our ancestors were eager to claim their rights and privileges.

A deed of land purchase was agreed upon and witnessed (16 February 1892) by Jack McGuire (the father of John McGuire) and Lewis Smith, as follows:

This deed between Jack McGuire, colored Grantor and Louis Smith colored Grantee, witnessed that Grantor in consideration of ten dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby transfer and convey to Grantee, his heirs and assigns the following property: one lot of land for burial purposes situated on my farm as follows -- thirty feet on the North side of the present burying

ground situated on the West side of my farm upon which I now reside, beginning at a stake in the line of the old burying ground North 30 feet to a stake, thence West 30 feet to a stake, thence South 30 feet to a stake in line of old burying ground, thence East 30 feet to the beginning.

To have and to hold the same, with all the appurtenances thereon to the Grantee, his heirs and assigns forever, with covenant of General Warranty, Grantor relinquish all right of homestead and Grantor release all his contingent right of Dower therein. A lien is retained for unpaid purchase price.

Witness hand of Grantor this 16 day of February, 1892.

Jack McGuire, X

Attest C.C. Simpson

This legal instrument was recorded by the Clerk of Henderson County Court, J. H. Hart on 23 February 1894.⁹

After examining the deed, I had more questions. Specifically, who were the McGuires, and how large is a thirty-foot by thirty-foot burial site. I discovered black farmer and landowner, John McGuire Sr., owned eighty acres below Green River in Section 63 of Precinct 8 in Spottsville, adjacent to Charles Green, where the McGuire family had set aside a small area for a cemetery just off old U.S. Highway 60.¹⁰ After conversation with a local municipal cemetery informant in the Lansing, Michigan area, I learned a grave is four-feet by ten-inches; a lot is made up of several graves. A thirty-foot by thirty-foot lot would accommodate about fourteen graves. Actually, a thirty-foot by thirty-foot lot can be compared to the size of a standard two-car garage, with ample storage space.¹¹ A deputy clerk at the Henderson County, Kentucky, clerk's office "was unable to find a plat map for the deed" in question; further stating "not all property in Henderson County has a plat recorded."¹²

The 1910 Federal population census enumerated Lewis Smith as age eighty-five, living in Spottsville, Henderson County, Kentucky, with his third wife, Caroline, to whom he was joined in holy matrimony, 2 May 1882.¹³ The 1921 death certificate of Mrs.

Caroline Smith led me straight to the McGuire Cemetery where she was interred.¹⁴ Is Mrs. Smith peacefully resting near the unmarked grave of her husband, Lewis? Also buried in the cemetery were the couple's son-in-law and grandson.¹⁵ I counted fifteen grave sites from the survey that county historian, James Blue, conducted, but Lewis Smith was not among them. Undoubtedly, Mr. Blue did not survey all of the unmarked graves. For example, John McGuire Sr.'s grave is not among Mr. Blue's records; but he was buried in the McGuire Cemetery, 4 April 1916, according to his death certificate.¹⁶ I will continue to look for a "burial permit or certificate of disposition of remains required before a body can be buried or cremated"¹⁷ for my ancestor, Lewis Smith.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Donn Devine, "What Do We Do When There's No Answer?" *Ancestry* (January-February, 2009), 62.
- ² Mrs. Caroline Smith, Survivor Pension Application #953689, Certificate #724049, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C.
- ³ Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *Your Guide to Cemetery Research* (Cincinnati, 2002), 57.
- ⁴ Gregory F. Treverton, "Risks and Riddles," *Smithsonian* (June, 2007): 98.
- ⁵ R. Darrell Meadows, exhibition catalog, *Beyond the Log Cabin, Kentucky's Abraham Lincoln*, [Frankfort, 2009], [13].
- ⁶ "Due Compensation?" *Ancestry* (November-December, 2008): 54.
- ⁷ "Growing Feeling for Enlistments and Compensated Emancipation," *New York Times*, 13 March 1864.
- ⁸ Lewis Smith, Pension File #323908, NARA, Washington, D.C.
- ⁹ 1892 Henderson County, Kentucky, Real Estate Conveyances, Book 21: 36, 37.
- ¹⁰ *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson County Kentucky* (Philadelphia, 1880), 18; Doris Chaney, 1890 Henderson County Kentucky Tax List (Henderson, 2002), 157; James Blue, *Gone But Not Forgotten: Cemeteries of Henderson County Kentucky* (Henderson, 1996), 105.

- ¹¹ Administrator, Mt. Hope Cemetery, Lansing, Michigan.
- ¹² Correspondence, 2 April 2009, Henderson County, Kentucky, clerk's office.
- ¹³ Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Marriage.
- ¹⁴ Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Death #19533.
- ¹⁵ James Blue, *Gone but Not Forgotten* (Henderson, 1996), 106.
- ¹⁶ Commonwealth of Kentucky Certificate of Death #10527.
- ¹⁷ Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *Your Guide to Cemetery Research* (Cincinnati, 2002), 13.

Edmond Hogan (1762-1838)

By Roger Futrell

Edmond Hogan was a scout in the North Carolina army during the American Revolution. He left North Carolina at the close of the war and explored much of the western country. He initially went to Kentucky where he lived on the frontier for over ten years. He then moved to the Louisiana Territory in 1797 and settled on a Spanish land grant in present-day Missouri; the Lewis and Clark expedition passed his place, along the Mississippi River, in 1803. He helped lay off the town of Cape Girardeau in 1806, and was appointed a justice-of-peace by the secretary of the Louisiana Territory in 1807. He took his family to northern Tennessee when the New Madrid earthquakes struck Tywappity Township in 1811-12.

Hogan was born in what is now Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on 17 June 1762.¹ He was the son of James and Silence Hogan.² His father moved the family to Anson County, North Carolina, when Edmond was seven years old.³

Revolutionary War

Edmond Hogan lived in Anson County, North Carolina, at the beginning of the American Revolution.⁴ He enlisted in the North Carolina state line⁵ in October or November 1780, when he was eighteen years old.⁶ He served as a private for sixteen or seventeen months;⁷ he was a scout and mounted gunman;⁸ he fought in the skirmish of Betty's Bridge (Beatti's Bridge)⁹ near present-day Fort Bragg, but did not fight in any major battles.¹⁰

He initially enlisted as a private in Captain

James Fletcher's company of Colonel Thomas Wade's regiment in late October or early November 1780. The unit was stationed at Robert Lee's place at the mouth of Lane's Creek on Rocky River. He served with Captain Fletcher for three months.¹¹

His second tour of duty was as a scout in Captain William Bracken's company.¹² The unit patrolled in the Carolina backcountry. On one of their missions, they drove off a large herd of cattle within twenty miles of General Cornwallis's headquarters.¹³ They operated on Drowning Creek, Gum Swamp, and Shoe Hill in North Carolina; they conducted several scouting expeditions amidst the enemy;¹⁴ and they participated in the skirmish of Beatti's Bridge, on Drowning Creek, on 4 Aug 1781.¹⁵ Hogan was with Captain Bracken for eleven months until September 1781.¹⁶

His third tour was in Captain John Dejarnett's company of Colonel Ward's regiment under General Rutherford's command.¹⁷ He served in the unit for about three months. They drove the Tories out of Wilmington, North Carolina, and attacked the British troops at a brick house across Cape Fear from the coastal city. They lost one man, but reportedly killed or wounded thirty of the Tories. Dejarnett's men marched home after Cornwallis's capture and mustered out in Anson County, North Carolina.¹⁸

Hogan re-enlisted under Captain Bracken, his old commander, one last time. He was detached from the company and assigned to round up cattle for General Greene. He collected cattle around Drowning Creek, in North Carolina, and delivered

the herd to General Greene, in South Carolina, at the head of the Ashley River, between Charleston and Savannah.¹⁹

The sheriff of Anson County, North Carolina, filed a Revolutionary War claim with the Hillsborough treasury office on behalf of Edmond Hogan.²⁰ Sheriff Stephen Miller's original request is at the North Carolina State Archives.²¹

Edmond Hogan applied for a Revolutionary War pension on 4 September 1832 under the Pension Act of 1832. He was a resident of Henry County, Tennessee. His application contained a treasure trove of information: it confirmed his given name was Edmond, not Edward; it provided his date and place of birth, his places of residence, his military service; and it recounted his move to the western country. He was approved for a yearly pension of \$53.33, to be paid semiannually each March and September. He received his last payment in September 1837.²² He was listed incorrectly as "Edward" Hogan on the Henry County, Tennessee, Pension Roll of 1835.²³

Western Country

Edmond Hogan's pension file indicated that he came to the western country in 1784.²⁴ He stated that he had lived in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee for the past forty-eight years.²⁵ A biographical sketch in Goodspeed's *History of Northwest Tennessee* indicated that Edmond Hogan came to Kentucky after the Revolutionary War, and joined Daniel Boone fighting Indians.²⁶ No other evidence has been found to link the two. Daniel Boone lived at Limestone, in Mason County, when Hogan came to Kentucky.²⁷

An Edmond Hogan, who lived in Campbell County, Kentucky, in 1795,²⁸ was probably the one who came to Kentucky from Anson County, North Carolina, in 1784.²⁹ When Campbell County's first tax list was prepared in July 1795, he was on it.³⁰ His entry read: "Edmond Hogan, Given in Sick."³¹ He obviously recovered. The Campbell County Court, which met "at the house of Jacob Fowler, in the Town of Newport," appointed him to mark a road from Tanners Station to the mouth of Licking River on Monday, 7 September 1795.³² He did not appear on the county tax rolls after 1795, suggesting that he had left the area.³³

The Louisiana Territory

Edmond Hogan moved his family to the Louisiana Territory by 1797.³⁴ The section where they settled was owned by Spain, but became part of Missouri in 1821. He obtained a Spanish land grant soon after their arrival. He purchased the grant from Alexander Millikin who had acquired it from Spain.³⁵ Hogan's property, which contained 240 arpents, was located in Tywappity Bottom, along the Mississippi River, in the Cape Girardeau District of present-day Scott County, Missouri.³⁶

Hogan's farm was across the Mississippi River from Thebes, Illinois.³⁷ The old Hogan place was later covered by the Thebes railroad bridge which spanned the Mississippi River.³⁸ The old bridge is still in use.

The Louisiana Territory was initially claimed by France in 1681-82. The French ceded the territory to Spain in 1762-63, but the Spanish gave it back to France in 1800. Shortly thereafter, France sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1803.³⁹ The United States formally received title to the Louisiana Purchase on 10 March 1804.⁴⁰

The Cape Girardeau District was, in reality, the first purely American settlement west of the Mississippi. Spain launched a campaign to recruit Americans to the upper Louisiana Territory in 1796. The Spaniards offered land grants and a promise of no taxes; in turn, large numbers of Americans poured into the area.⁴¹ A majority of the American settlers were described as unrefined, crude, rugged, and tough.⁴² The Cape Girardeau District saw several forms of government before statehood in 1821: it was part of the Indiana Territory from 1804-05; part of the Louisiana Territory from 1805-12; and part of the Missouri Territory from 1812-21.⁴³

When the United States bought the Louisiana Purchase from France, they took a census of the region. The Cape Girardeau District headcount was taken on 1 November 1803. Twelve hundred and six people lived in the area.⁴⁴ Edmond Hogan was named on the census; he had a total of twelve individuals in his household, including one male slave.⁴⁵ The schedule indicated that he had produced 300 bushels of corn, one hundred pounds of cotton, one hundred pounds of maple sugar, and stabled four horned cattle during the census year.⁴⁶

The Lewis and Clark expedition passed by the Tywappity Bottom settlement in 1803. Meriwether Lewis wrote on 22 November 1803:

“Arrived opposite three new habitation of some Americans who had settled under the Spanish government. This settlement is on a bottom called, Tywappety.”⁴⁷

The territorial governor established Cape Girardeau as the seat of government for the district. The court of quarter-sessions appointed Edmond Hogan, on 13 January 1806, as one of the five commissioners to lay off the town of Cape Girardeau and to select sites for its public buildings.⁴⁸

Frederick Bates, secretary of the Louisiana Territory, appointed Edmond Hogan, Esq., as justice-of-peace for Tywappety Township, in the Cape Girardeau District, on 24 August 1807.⁴⁹ His appointment was effective 1 September 1807;⁵⁰ he was sworn into office by Thomas C. Scott.⁵¹ Edmond witnessed a number of deeds in Tywappety Township, as justice-of-peace.⁵² He signed a petition addressed to the Territory of Louisiana on 4 January 1812;⁵³ the petition sought more governance by the local citizenry.

Hogan applied for additional public lands in 1811. He filed a concession claim for 520 arpents of farmland located along the Mississippi River in the Cape Girardeau District on 7 Jun 1811.⁵⁴

The Spanish land grants had to be confirmed by the United States land office after the Louisiana Purchase became final in 1804. Hogan, like many of his neighbors, could not obtain clear title to the 240 arpents he received from Alexander Millikin. The Land Office's board of commissioners unanimously denied his claim on 25 November 1811.⁵⁵

New Madrid Earthquakes

The Cape Girardeau area was hit hard by the convulsions of the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-12. Local residents recalled that the ground shook for weeks and months on end. Buildings crumbled and rivers ran backward.⁵⁶ The quakes probably prompted Edmond Hogan, like others, to move from the Cape Girardeau District. He took his family to Stewart County in northern Middle Tennessee. Tennessee is divided into three regions known as the state's Grand Divisions: East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Each region has distinct differences.

Land records confirm that Edmond Hogan of Stewart County, Tennessee, had previously lived in the Louisiana Territory. Edmond Hogan and

wife Patsey, of “Stuart” County, Tennessee, sold a 200-arpent tract on the bank of the Mississippi River in Cape Girardeau District, to John Baldwin on 1 September 1813.⁵⁷ David Hogan, a justice-of-peace in Stewart County, Tennessee, witnessed the instrument.⁵⁸ In 1811, Samuel D. Strother sold Alexander Wilson the old headright where Edmond and Patsey Hogan had settled in Tywappety Township.⁵⁹

Edmond Hogan was married twice.⁶⁰ His first wife was Patsey Wilburn, a native of Georgia.⁶¹ His second wife's identity is unknown.

Stewart County, Tennessee

Court records indicated that Edmond Hogan was active in the Stewart County community. He witnessed a deed between Asa Atkins and Peter Kendall in December 1814;⁶² he acknowledged a deed between Hamblin Manly and Peter Kendall in June 1817;⁶³ he served on a jury in Stewart County Court in May 1818;⁶⁴ he was summoned for jury duty annually in 1819, 1820, and 1821;⁶⁵ he was named on the U.S. census for Stewart County in 1820;⁶⁶ he was foreman of the Stewart County grand jury in November 1820;⁶⁷ he had jury duty, once again, in May 1821;⁶⁸ he bought a thirty-acre farm on Cub Creek in Stewart County, on 3 January 1822;⁶⁹ and he sat on the Stewart County grand jury for the last time in September 1822.⁷⁰

Edmond Hogan left Stewart County in 1824.⁷¹ He moved across the Tennessee River and established a homestead on the West Tennessee frontier. The United States had acquired West Tennessee from the Chickasaw Indian Nation by the Treaty of 1818.

Henry County, Tennessee

Hogan settled in Henry County which was formed from the Chickasaw Indian lands by the Tennessee General Assembly on 7 November 1821. The county became the gateway for settlers entering West Tennessee. Paris was the county seat. Hogan was listed as a head-of-household on the 1830 U.S. census for Henry County.⁷²

Hogan did not apply for a state land grant,⁷³ but bought property in a sparsely populated area west of Paris.⁷⁴ He was listed on the Henry County tax rolls between 1827 and 1836.⁷⁵ He was assessed for a fifteen-acre tract from 1827 to 1835,⁷⁶ and for a thirty-two-acre parcel in 1836.⁷⁷ According to the

1831 tax ledger, his property was in Section 7, Range 3, Henry County.⁷⁸

The Tennessee General Assembly created civil districts within each of the existing counties in 1836.⁷⁹ Henry County was initially divided into sixteen districts.⁸⁰ Hogan's property was in District No. 5.⁸¹ An 1838 county map placed Civil District No. 5 in section 7, ranges 3 and 4;⁸² it is west of Paris; its western boundary extends to the Weakley County line.⁸³ The Como community is in District No. 5.⁸⁴ Hogan and his family members most probably encountered some of the Chickasaw hunting parties that frequently returned to the area in violation of the 1818 treaty.⁸⁵

Court records indicated that Hogan lived out the remainder of his life in Henry County. He was a witness in a civil suit in Henry County Circuit Court in 1826;⁸⁶ he vouched for the military service of Lewis Atkins when Atkins applied for a Revolutionary War pension in 1832;⁸⁷ he was a resident of Henry County when he applied for a Revolutionary War pension in September 1832;⁸⁸ he was on the Henry County voter registration rolls in 1833;⁸⁹ he witnessed a deed between Nathan Parker and the heirs of Squire Reynolds of Stewart County, Tennessee, in July 1835;⁹⁰ he gave an affidavit for Abraham Newton when Newton applied for a Revolutionary pension in 1836;⁹¹ he received his last Revolutionary War pension payment from the Jackson pension office in September 1837;⁹² he wrote his last will and testament on 11 February 1838;⁹³ he died in Henry County on 13 February 1838;⁹⁴ and his estate was sold by his executor on 4 June 1838.⁹⁵

Edmond Hogan named his children in his will.⁹⁶ He listed the eight oldest first and the seven youngest last. He listed his daughter, Polly Stoker, in both groups. The eight oldest were: John Hogan, James Hogan, Sally Hogan, Elizabeth Yarbrough, Edward Hogan, William Hogan, Agnis Stone (deceased), and Polly Stoker. The seven youngest included: Sintha Curlin, Polly Stoker, David Hogan, Nancy Hogan, Winney Hogan, Wilson R. Hogan, and Mathew R. Hogan.⁹⁷

Edmond Hogan's place of burial is unknown. He was most likely buried near his home. The grave roster for the Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution indicates that he was buried in Henry County.⁹⁸ His lineage has been established

with the NSDAR.⁹⁹

Edmond Hogan is included in *The Hogan DNA Project: y-Results* Web site hosted by WorldFamilies.net. His genetic profile may be viewed at: <http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/hogan/results/raw>.

Edmond Hogan led an adventurous life. He was a patriot in the American Revolution; he traveled about much of present-day Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee; he lived under the flags of Britain, Spain, France, and the United States, but according to one of his sons he had few worldly possessions.¹⁰⁰ He obviously placed little emphasis on material things. Estate records confirm that he had little real property, but a fair share of personal property. The sale bill for his belongings indicated that he owned a few farm implements, some tools, saddles, livestock, poultry, and a good amount of household items, including kitchenware, a lot of books, and a few pieces of furniture.¹⁰¹ Edmond Hogan's legacy, no doubt, included his Revolutionary War service, his westward exploits, and his free-spirited lifestyle.

[Note: Researchers have confused Edmond Hogan with his cousin, General Edmund Hogan (ca.1780-1828), who served in the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory.]¹⁰²

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War pension file, no. S1671, <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com> (visited 8 July 2010).
- ² James Hogan will (1793), Anson County, North Carolina, will book A:22; a copy of the will is at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina; abstract in May Wilson McBee, *Anson County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Records* (Greenwood, Miss., 1950): 1:123.
- ³ Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ "Tennessee Pension Roll," *The Pension Roll of 1835, The Southern States* (1835; reprint, Baltimore, 1968), 3:70.
- ⁶ Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.

- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter* (<http://www.Booklocker.com>, 2005), 3:310.
- 10 Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*, 3:310.
- 16 Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Edmond Hogan, Anson County, N.C. Revolutionary Army Accounts: Reel: S.115.58, Vol. V1, 23, folio 3 (Header); 23, folio 4; North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- 23 "Tennessee Pension Roll," *The Pension Roll of 1835, The Southern States*, 3:70.
- 24 Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 W. R. Hogan biography, *Goodspeed's History of Northwest Tennessee* (Nashville, 1887), 956.
- 27 Robert Morgan, *Boone: A Biography* (Chapel Hill, 2007), 333-34, 346-48, 368-71. Limestone is present-day Maysville (Mason County), Kentucky. Jean W. Calvert, "Maysville," in Kleber, ed. *Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington, 1992), 622.
- 28 Edmond Hogan entry, 1795 Campbell County, Ky., Tax List, 7; microcopy no. 007911, Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives (KDLA), Frankfort.
- 29 Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- 30 Edmond Hogan entry, 1795 Campbell County, Ky., Tax List.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Campbell County, Ky., County Court Order Book A, 1795-1805, 16; microcopy no. 459976; KDLA.
- 33 1796-1799 Campbell County, Kentucky tax lists, microcopy no. 007911, KDLA.
- 34 Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, 1908), 2:191.
- 35 Walter Lowrie, *Early Settlers of Missouri as Taken From Land Claims in the Missouri Territory* (1834; reprint, Greenville, S.C., 2001), 525.
- 36 Goodspeed's *History of Southeast Missouri* (1888; reprint, Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1964), 303; An arpen/arpent is an old French land measure that equals about 0.84 acre. *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (Springfield, Mass., 1956), 49.
- 37 Houck, *History of Missouri*, 2:191.
- 38 Houck, *The Spanish Regime in Missouri* (Chicago, 1909), 2:412, note no. 97.
- 39 George K. Schweitzer, *Missouri Genealogical Research* (Knoxville, Tenn., 1997), 11-18.
- 40 Gary E. Moulton, ed. *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition* (Lincoln, Neb., 1986), 2:174.
- 41 Goodspeed, *History of Southeast Missouri*, 262-263.
- 42 Schweitzer, *Missouri Genealogical Research*, 19.
- 43 Ibid., 18-20.
- 44 Goodspeed, *History of Southeast Missouri*, 264-266.
- 45 Ibid., 266.
- 46 Ibid.
- 47 "Novr 22 1803," *The Journal of the Lewis & Clark Expedition Online*, http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/read/?_xmlsrc=1803-11-22.xml&_xslsrc=LCstyles.xsl (visited site 12 July 2010).
- 48 Robert S. Douglas, *History of Southeast Missouri* (1912; reprint, Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1961), 162.
- 49 Cape Girardeau County, Mo., Deed Book, C:50; Clarence Edwin Carter, *The Territorial Papers of the United States: Vol. XIII; The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri 1803-1806* (Washington 1948), 546.
- 50 Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., deed book C:50.
- 51 Ibid.
- 52 Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., Deed Book A-B:170-71; deed book C:17, 26, 31, 33-34, 115-16, 122, 134.
- 53 Carter, *The Territorial Papers of the United States: Vol. XIV; The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri 1806-1814* (Washington, 1949), 476.
- 54 Lowrie, *Early Settlers of Missouri as Taken From Land Claims*, 589.
- 55 Ibid., 525.
- 56 James L. Penick, Jr., *The New Madrid Earthquakes of 1811-1812* (Columbia, Mo., 1976), 87-95.
- 57 Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., deed book C:435.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., deed book C:258.
- 60 W. R. Hogan biography, *History of Northwest Tennessee*, 956.
- 61 Ibid.

- ⁶² Stewart Co., Tenn., deed book E:312; taken from Edmond Hogan timeline prepared by Jim Long, Franklin, Tennessee, 2009.
- ⁶³ Stewart Co., Tenn., deed book O:302; Jim Long timeline.
- ⁶⁴ Stewart Co., Tenn., county court minutes; Jim Long timeline.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶⁶ 1820 U.S. census, Stewart Co., Tennessee, 213.
- ⁶⁷ Stewart Co., Tenn. county court minutes; Jim Long timeline.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid.
- ⁶⁹ Stewart Co., Tenn., deed book G:59; Jim Long timeline.
- ⁷⁰ Stewart Co., Tenn., circuit court minutes; Jim Long timeline.
- ⁷¹ W. R. Hogan biography, *History of Northwest Tennessee*, 956.
- ⁷² 1830 U.S. census, Henry Co., Tenn., 27.
- ⁷³ Email, Stephanie Sutton, reference librarian, Tennessee State Library & Archives, to Roger Futrell, 4 November 2009.
- ⁷⁴ James L. Douthat, *Henry County, Tennessee, 1836 Tax List & Civil Districts* (Signal Mountain, Tenn., 1993), 6.
- ⁷⁵ Historical Records Survey, *Henry County, Tennessee, Tax Books, 1827-1835* (Nashville, 1942); Douthat, *Henry County, Tennessee, 1836 Tax List*, 6.
- ⁷⁶ Historical Records, *Henry County, Tennessee Tax Books, 1827-1835*.
- ⁷⁷ Douthat, *Henry County, Tennessee, 1836 Tax List*, 6.
- ⁷⁸ Historical Records, *Henry County, Tennessee Tax Books, 1827-1835*.
- ⁷⁹ Douthat, *Henry County, Tennessee, 1836 Tax List*, preface.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., 14.
- ⁸¹ Ibid., 6.
- ⁸² *Map of Henry County, Tenn.* (4 Sept 1838), Henry County Archives, Paris, Tenn.
- ⁸³ Email from Linda Dunlap, Assistant Archivist, Henry County Archives, Paris, Tenn. to Roger Futrell, 2 Dec. 2009.
- ⁸⁴ Email from Stephanie Tayloe, genealogy director, W. G. Rhea Public Library, to Roger Futrell, 2 Dec. 2009.
- ⁸⁵ Ronald N. Satz, "Chickasaws," in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Knoxville, 2002), online edition, <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/imagegallery.php?EntryID=C079> (site visited 12 July 2010).
- ⁸⁶ *Searcy vs. Richerson*, Henry County, Tenn. circuit court case file, 1826; Henry County Archives, Paris, Tenn.
- ⁸⁷ Lewis Atkins, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S2929.
- ⁸⁸ Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War Pension file, no. S1671.
- ⁸⁹ 1833 Henry County Voter List, http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~tnhenry2/census_and_voter.shtml (visited 8 July 2010).
- ⁹⁰ Stewart Co., Tenn., deed book: 11: 274.
- ⁹¹ Abraham Newton, Revolutionary War pension file, no. S4605.
- ⁹² Edmond Hogan, Revolutionary War pension file, no. S1671.
- ⁹³ Henry Co., Tenn., will book D:183-84.
- ⁹⁴ W. R. Hogan biography, *History of Northwest Tennessee*, 956; and Lucy Womack Bates, *Roster of Soldiers & Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Tennessee* (Brentwood, 1979), 84.
- ⁹⁵ Henry Co., Tenn., will book D:229.
- ⁹⁶ Henry Co., Tenn., will book D:183-184.
- ⁹⁷ Ibid.
- ⁹⁸ Bates, *Roster of Soldiers & Patriots*, 84.
- ⁹⁹ Lineage application of Olga Hogan Boyte, national no. 511193, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, application (Pvt. Edmund Hogan), approved 1965.
- ¹⁰⁰ W. R. Hogan biography, *History of Northwest Tennessee*, 956.
- ¹⁰¹ Henry Co., Tenn., will book D: 229.
- ¹⁰² Jean Adams, *Early Settlers at Present Day Cape Girardeau County, Missouri* (Jackson, Mo., 2003), 29.

Federal Census Records: An Untold Story

By Joe Hardesty¹

Over the past dozen years or so of assisting genealogy patrons in researching U.S. Federal census records, I continue to feel a great sense of excitement and even accomplishment whenever a library patron discovers an elusive ancestor. Searching roll after roll of microfilm or carefully keyboarding at HeritageQuest or Ancestry.com finally pays off and the researcher's face just beams. In some cases the newly discovered ancestor may turn out to be a key to settling many unanswered questions. Names, year, and place of birth are just a few of the many valuable pieces of information that Federal census records reveal about our families in past decades. In addition to these wonderful facts, however, Federal census records themselves have a history of their own. Hearing of their "untold story" can add value to your own family history.

Some would argue that early nineteenth-century Federal census records are of limited value for the family genealogist. After all, from the first census of 1790 to 1840, all they would reveal was the name of the head of household and the number of free white males and free white females within specified age ranges. As early as the 1820 census, enumerators were asked to count free black males and free black females as well. The differences in one decennial reflected the concerns and interests of Congress as a whole and its members in particular. Meeting in Philadelphia, the delegates to the constitutional convention in 1787 hotly debated for weeks over concerns of the recognition (i.e., representation) of free blacks.

The fact that the 1820 Federal census was the first

to enumerate free black males and females reflects the movement of our nation toward emancipation of slaves. Article 1, Section 9 of the U.S. Constitution even goes so far as to make illegal the importation of slaves after 1 January 1808.

The 1820 census form also suggests that the framers of our constitution were concerned with the balance of power between the states. With western expansion, the larger, mostly Southern, states anticipated a rapid increase in free white males. Since slavery made these states the economic powerhouse of our fledgling nation, they would be a force with which to be reckoned. Geographically smaller non-slave Northern states, on the other hand, threatened secession if free blacks were not counted and Southern states needed access to their ports. For Northern states, more free blacks being counted meant more representation in Congress. A very delicate balance of power to the citizenry was being negotiated on behalf of our ancestors and very few had any idea. For a more in-depth description of the issues and players involved, read David Stewart's *The Summer of 1787: The Men Who Invented the Constitution*.²

As many genealogists know, the 1850 Federal census was the first to name all the members of the household, provide their age, sex, and color as well as their places of birth, occupation, and whether or not they attended school. The increased number and variety of questions asked by the census enumerator not only reflects the interest of Congress with a "head count" of voters or prospective voters in a given

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in <i>Kentucky District</i> in the County of <i>Meade</i> State of <i>Kentucky</i> enumerated by me, on the <i>10th</i> day of <i>September</i> 1850. <i>William G. Beale</i> Ass't Marshal												
Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	PLACE OF BIRTH. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
			Age.	Sex.	Color, or race.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		<i>Harry Reap</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>2</i>				<i>Kentucky</i>				
2	<i>313 325</i>	<i>James Hardesty</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>Farmer</i>	<i>\$500</i>	<i>Maryland</i>				
3		<i>Ally</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>2</i>				<i>Kentucky</i>				
4		<i>John</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>m</i>				<i>"</i>				
5		<i>Mary</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>"</i>				
6		<i>Charles</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>m</i>				<i>"</i>				
7		<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>				<i>"</i>				
8		<i>Benjamin</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>m</i>				<i>"</i>				
9	<i>324 326</i>	<i>Schellie Newman</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>Farmer</i>		<i>"</i>				

John Hardesty, 1850 U.S. census for Meade County, Kentucky

district, but also the present and future needs within the district.

Policy makers then and now needed accurate demographic data to determine which states and counties were most in need of funding to build schools, train teachers, and meet the unique needs of constituents that were foreign-born. The practice of gerrymandering – altering congressional district boundaries to suit political preferences could be more precise when demographers could state with relative accuracy exactly how many Italians or Germans, for example, were residing in specified enumeration districts. Oh yes, politics was alive and well in the nineteenth-century. Consider, too, that industry and commerce benefited from Federal census data and the projected changes in population. You would not want to build a railroad to a town that might not be around in ten years.

Later, the 1900 U.S. census provided much helpful genealogical information such as the number of years of marriage for each married person on the schedule. It is also important to note that this was the first census enumeration to note the month and year of birth. Earlier census records just gave the age as of the last birthday.

Researchers who have reviewed the 1930 census will see that one of the questions asked is whether or not your ancestor owned a radio set.³ My guess is that radio manufacturers and advertisers were interested in their current and future advertising markets. The Federal Communications Commission (or its



John Austin Hardesty Jr., ca. 1880 (Courtesy of the author)

3922
94A

T-224.
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Kentucky
County Marion
Township or other division of county Magisterial District 4
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division Lebanon city
Enumerated by me on the 9th day of June, 1900, L. B. Johnston Enumerator.

Supervisor's District No. 95 Sheet No. 9
Enumeration District No. 76

Name of Institution, X Ward of city, X

LOCATION.	NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	OTHER IF FEE.
				Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.	Place of birth of mother of this person.				
John Hardesty	John A.	Head	W M, 1836, 1876, 1872	Kentucky	Maryland	Kentucky		Hotel keeper	0	yes
	Anna	Wife	W F, 1837, 1863, 1872	Kentucky	Maryland	Kentucky		Commercial traveler	3/4	yes
	Samuel A.	Son	W M, 1860, 1871	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky				yes
	Mat. H.	Son	W M, 1872, 1887	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky		Hotel clerk	0	yes
	John A.	Son	W M, 1877, 1893	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky		Blacksmith		yes
	Q. Deham	Son	W M, 1880, 1890	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky		Postmaster	0	yes
	Benjamin R. Y.	Grandson	W M, 1884, 1894	Kentucky	Virginia	Kentucky		Wagon maker	0	yes
	Leahy, John	Boarder	W M, 1840, 1895	New York	New York	New York				yes

1900 Census of John Hardesty, Marion County, Kentucky

predecessor) may have had its own reasons as well, but the fact that the question regarding radio sets had been asked underscores the growing trend of mutual interests between government and the private sector.

Perhaps the most interesting story of the Federal census is with regard to the Soundex. How many of you remember searching the Federal Census records before the Internet? Back in the “good ole’ days,” searching census records from 1880 and later required taking several careful steps. I remember teaching newcomers the importance of each step. Locating the right Soundex entry provides a glimpse of the who, what, when and where regarding our ancestors. Some beginning genealogists would simply stop at finding their family in the Soundex rolls but there is so much more to tell. From my training and background, the Soundex appears to be an abstract of the original census record—salient facts of the original being placed in a card format. However, since the term “index” is so commonly used in genealogy literature, I will refer to the Soundex as an index as well.

With respect to the Soundex, though, I have often been asked by patrons and library staff alike, “Why did it begin with the 1880 census? Was it simply because indexes of prior censuses were just getting too voluminous?” The short answer to this question begins with the 1902 creation of the age search service of the U.S. Census Bureau and ends with the Medicare Act of 1965. While we are at it, we should also include for good measure the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent establishment of the Social Security Act of 1935. In

answer to the question above, the 1880 census was not the first to be Soundexed – it is just the oldest!

Prior to the events just described, tens of thousands of American Civil War veterans were required by the Service and Age Act of 1907 to provide proof of their date of birth in order to apply for pension benefits.⁴ How does one do this when prior to 1900 most states either failed to keep birth records or the extant birth records were destroyed by fire or natural disaster? Because the 1900 census provided both the month and year of birth for those enumerated, Census Bureau employees working in the Age Search Office (established in 1902) turned their attention to this census to provide the answers to the queries they received.

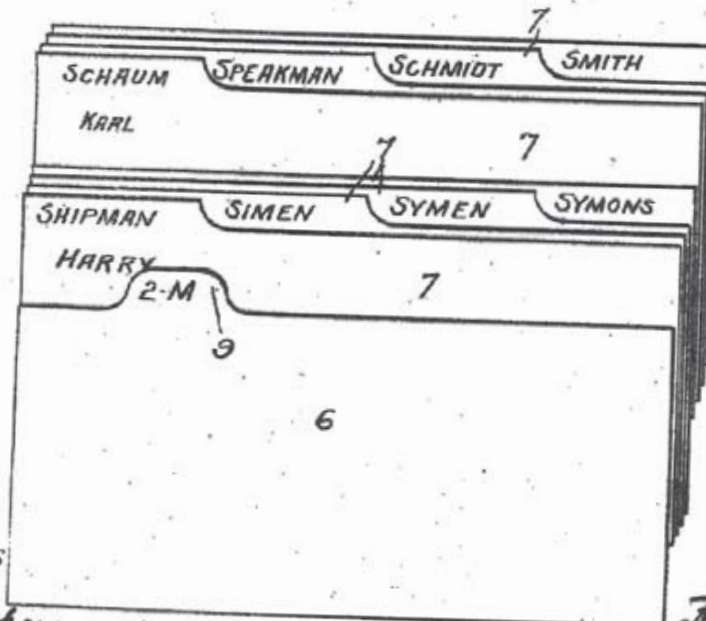
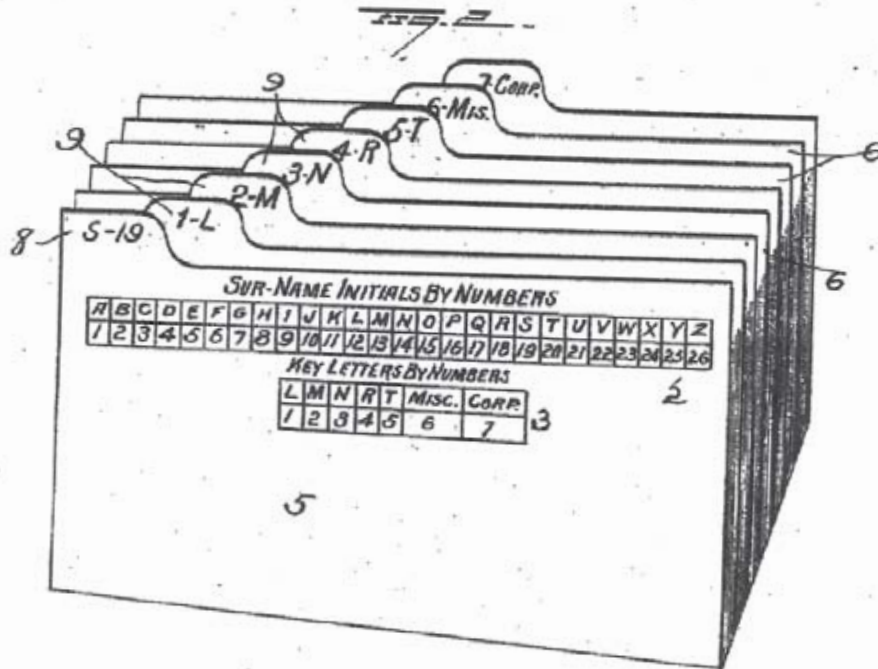
Seeing the amount of requests from pension applicants increasing at an alarming rate, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, resident, Robert Russell, received a patent on 5 December 1916 for an innovative method to index surnames independent of given name.⁵ This patent and the licensing of later modifications were purchased by the Remington Rand Company in 1927 which then applied the trademark name familiar to us all – Soundex.⁶

At this time in American history the national economy was strong and robust—it was the “roaring 20s.” Life in America after the Great War was better than ever. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment in 1928 was at an all-time low of 4.2 percent. This was about to change suddenly, however. Within three years after the 1929 stock market crash,

1,207,220.

R. C. RUSSELL.
INDEX.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1915.

Patented Dec. 5, 1916.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES
E. Nottingham
G. F. Downing

INVENTOR
R. C. Russell
By H. A. Seymour
Attorney

4632
Hardisty John A.
 (NAME)
 (COLOR) **July** (MONTH) **1923** (YEAR) **76** (AGE)
Marion (COUNTY) **Kentucky** (BIRTHPLACE)
Lebanon (CITY) **Mag Dist 4 South Lebanon** (CITYSHIP)
West Main (STREET) (HOUSE NO.)

KENTUCKY
 VOL. **54** E.D. **76**
 SHEET **9** LINE **43**

OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	BIRTH		AGE	BIRTHPLACE	CITIZENSHIP
		MONTH	YEAR			
Hardisty Maria	W.	Feb	1837	63	Kentucky	
Samuel A.	S.	Jan	1860	40	Kentucky	
Wm. N.	S.	Apr	1872	28	Kentucky	
John A.	S.	Feb	1877	23	Kentucky	
J. Deham	S.	May	1880	20	Kentucky	

1900 CENSUS—INDEX
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1 Boarders
2 Servants

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 13-11874

Sample of Soundex card, 1900 U.S. census for Marion County, Kentucky

the unemployment rate had risen to a staggering 23.6 percent.⁶ Needless to say, there were a lot of unemployed people in the United States, many of whom were bank tellers, bookkeepers, and accountants. Recognizing the need to provide a safety net for impoverished Americans, the White House and Congress passed the 1935 Social Security Act and created the Works Progress Administration (WPA). One can imagine the number of questions being raised during a cabinet meeting with the President while ushering these acts into law. “How many people will be filing a claim for Social Security benefits? When will claims for these benefits begin to be made? Mr. President, how are we going to get all the people back to work?” It was at this moment that I am sure the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce looked at each other and those gathered and said “We think we have a solution! Let’s take all these unemployed bookkeepers, bank tellers, and accountants and put them to work indexing Federal census forms!” Remington Rand had the system and the Census Bureau had a pool of eager, capable employees in the Works Progress Administration⁷ – it was the “shovel-ready” project of the decade!

Hence, the 1900 Soundex was the first to be completed by WPA workers using Remington Rand’s Soundex® system. This was immediately

followed by work on the 1880 and 1920 censuses. The work was undertaken in regional offices under the direct supervision and training of the Census Bureau although it is unclear why the 1910 census was not included. Nevertheless, this was a win-win for our Americans ancestors and their genealogist descendants, too. Prior to 7 December 1941, government and industry leaders must have seen what was coming. War was looming and people were needed to design and build ships and planes, instead of indexing Federal census records. During and after World War II, Soundex® indexing of census records came to a virtual standstill. Soundex indexing the 1910 census would have to wait until social forces and domestic policy agenda made it a necessity.

As early as 1961, in anticipating the passage of the Medicare Act of 1965, the Census Bureau offices in Pittsburg, Kansas, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, began to Soundex index the 1910 and 1930 censuses, respectively.⁸ Occasionally, a genealogist has asked why the 1930 Soundex is incomplete. While I do not have a conclusive answer, I can direct researchers of Kentucky ancestors to the seven counties in Kentucky that have been fully Soundexed (specifically, Bell, Floyd, Harlan, Kenton, Muhlenberg, Perry, and Pike counties.⁹ These Soundex rolls are available at the Louisville Free Public Library.¹⁰

Finally, many genealogy librarians around the country are being asked about the 1940 Federal census—why it cannot be searched yet? Americans cherish not only their independence but their privacy as well. Previous census records showed that Americans were living longer. Public Law 95-416 (enacted on 5 October 1978) required seventy-two years before the release of the 1940 Federal census to the public.¹¹ Thankfully, 2 April 2012 is just around the corner and, according to the National Archives and Records Administration, it will be released in digital format.

In conclusion, the establishment and changes to Federal census records over its history tell a unique story that many researchers may not been aware of before. Appreciating these changes and their implications adds value to the lives of our ancestors documented in its pages. Necessity not only drove many of our ancestors to seek a better life in distant lands; necessity also influenced the records that documented their lives.

Noted events in the history of Soundex:

- 1902 U.S. Census Bureau establishes an age search service in various cities throughout the country.
- 1907 Passage of the Service and Age Pension Act—a required modification of previous legislation.
- 1916 Robert Russell receives the first of six patents of an indexing system of Federal Census records.
- 1921 1890 Federal Census is destroyed by fire.¹²
- 1927 Remington Rand Corporation purchases the licensing rights to Russell's indexing system and applies the trademark name—Soundex®.
- 1929 Stock market crash
- 1935 Creation of the Social Security Administration and the Works Progress Administration.
- Post 1935 Soundex indexing of the 1900 Federal Census by the WPA under Census Bureau supervision—the most critical enumeration at the time. This was followed by the indexing of the 1880 and 1920 Federal census.
- 1941 The United States enters the

Second World War – the indexing of 1910 census slows to trickle.

- 1961 Events leading up to the passage of the 1965 Medicare Act brings about renewed efforts to complete the Soundex indexing of the 1910 census.

ENDNOTES:

- ¹ Joe Hardesty is the Kentucky history and genealogy librarian at the Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky. He holds both a master of arts degree in education from Western Kentucky University and a master of library science degree from the University of Kentucky. He conducts numerous workshops and has been a guest lecturer at various genealogy society meetings and conferences. He can be reached by email: Hardesty@lfppl.org.
- ² David O. Stewart, *The Summer of 1787: The Men Who Invented the Constitution* (New York, 2007).
- ³ 1930 United States Federal census, Column 9 under "Home Data."
- ⁴ William H. Glasson, *Federal Military Pensions in the United States* (New York, 1918).
- ⁵ Patent number 1,207,220, *Official Gazette of the United States Patents Office* (Washington, D.C., 1916), 159.
- ⁶ George T. Kurian, *Datapedia of the United States, 1790-2005: America Year by Year* (Lanham, Md., 2001).
- ⁷ An authoritative overview of the Works Progress Administration can be found at: <http://www.broward.org/library/bienes/lii10204.htm> (viewed 28 March 2010).
- ⁸ Willis Else, "Is Soundex Obsolete?" *Everton's Genealogical Helper* (November/December, 2006), 45-54.
- ⁹ <http://1930census.archives.govsearchStrategies/Soundex.html> (viewed 23 March 2010).
- ¹⁰ The Louisville Free Public Library is located at 301 York Street, Louisville, KY 40203.
- ¹¹ To learn about what questions were asked on the 1940 U. S. census and tips on how to search it, go to <http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/census/1940>.

Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection of County Histories Hancock through Hopkins Counties (alphabetical by title)

By Sally Bown

Periodicals Manager, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

Hancock County

Title: *Daybreak on Old Fortification Creek: A History of John Lewis, His Family, and Descendants*

Author: Hodges, Glenn

Published: 1989

KHS Call: 929 L673h

Title: *Fearful Times: A History of the Civil War Years in Hancock County, Kentucky*

Author: Hodges, Glenn

Published: 1986

KHS Call: 976.902 H235ho

Title: *Hancock 29: Pictorial Heritage of Hancock County, Kentucky*

Author: Powell, Robert A.

Published: 1978

KHS Call: 976.902 H235po

Title: *Hancock County, Kentucky: A Pictorial History*

Author: Blair, Judy

Published: 2004

KHS Call: 976.902 H235bL

Title: *Hancock County, Kentucky History and Biographies*

Author: Collins, Lewis, 1797-1870

Published: 2000

KHS Call: 976.902 H235h

Note: Information taken from: *History of Kentucky* by Lewis Collin-1882; and *Kentucky: A History of the State* by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle, and G. C. Kniffin-1885

Title: *Hancock County, Kentucky*

Author: Jett, Oswald

Published: 1986

KHS Call: 976.902 H235j

Title: *The Hancock County Museum: A Reflection of Our Past*

Author: Dew, Lee A.

Published: 1988

KHS Call: 976.902 H235dew

Title: *Hancock's Shrine: A History of the Hancock County Courthouse*

Author: Dew, Lee A.

Published: 1992

KHS Call: 976.902 H235de

Title: *Shaping Our Society: Transportation and the Development of the Culture of Hancock County*

Author: Dew, Lee A.

Published: 1989

KHS Call: 976.902 H235d

Title: *So It's Been Told: Footnotes to Hancock County History*

Author: Foster, Jack

Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 H235fo

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Hancock County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Hardin County

Title: *Bicentennial History of West Point, Ky.*
Author: Briggs, Richard A.
Published: 1978
KHS Call: 976.902 H261b

Title: *Celebrating the New Millennium: Elizabethtown and Hardin County in September 1900*
Author: Hardin County Historical Society
Published: 1999
KHS Call: 976.902 H261ce

Title: *The Early History of Cecilia, Kentucky*
Author: Wimp, Carolyn
Published: 2001
KHS Call: 976.902 H261wim4

Title: *Elizabethtown & Hardin County, Kentucky, 1869-1921*
Author: Sommers, H. A.
Published: 2001
KHS Call: 976.902 H261so 2001

Title: *Elizabethtown and Hardin County*
Author: unknown
Published: 1900
KHS Call: 976.902 H261e

Title: *Hardin County and Her Part in World War II*
Author: Boling, W. M.
Published: 1948
KHS Call: 976.902 H261bo

Title: *Hardin County, Kentucky History and Biographies*
Author: Collins, Lewis, 1797-1870
Published: 2000
KHS Call: 976.902 H261h5

Note: Information taken from: *History of Kentucky by Lewis Collin-1882* and *Kentucky: A History of the State* by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and G. C. Kniffin-1885

Title: *Hardin County, Kentucky, Pictorial History*
Author: Turner Publications
Published: 1999
KHS Call: 976.902 H261h4

Title: *Hardin County*
Author: Caswell, Meranda L.
Published: 2006
KHS Call: 976.902 H261cas

Title: *Hardin Heritage: The Historic Architecture of Hardin County, Kentucky*
Author: Hardin County Planning and Development Commission
Published: 1986
KHS Call: 976.902 H261h2

Title: *A History of Fort Knox: Battles - Extinct Communities - Churches - Schools & Historic Vignettes (People, Places, & Events)*
Author: Kempf, Gary
Published: Two editions: 1997 & 1998
KHS Call: 976.902 H261ke 1997, 976.902 H261ke 1998

Title: *History of Severns Valley Baptist Church, 1781-1956*
Author: Elizabethtown, Kentucky: History Committee
Published: 1956
KHS Call: 286 p.v. 5 no. 6

Title: *History of the Brown-Pusey House, 1923-1992, 128 North Main Street, Elizabethtown, Kentucky*
Author: Winstead, Guy
Published: 1993
KHS Call: 976.902 H261win

Title: *Millerstown and Its People*
Author: McClure, Paul
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 H261m

Title: *Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky*

Author: McClure, Daniel E.

Published: 1979

KHS Call: 976.902 H261mcc

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Hardin County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department.

Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Harlan County

Title: *Growing Up Hard in Harlan County*

Author: Jones, G. C.

Published: 1985

KHS Call: 976.902 H283j

Title: *A Guide to Historic Coal Towns of the Big Sandy River Valley*

Author: Torok, George D.

Published: 2004

KHS Call: 976.902 F645t

Title: *History of the Town of Mount Pleasant, Harlan County, Kentucky*

Author: Fee, Holly

Published: 198-?

KHS Call: 976.902 H283fe

Title: *History Records of Harlan County, Kentucky, People*

Author: Burns, Annie Walker

Published: 196-?

KHS Call: 976.902 H283b

Title: *Two Sides to Everything: The Cultural Construction of Class Consciousness in Harlan County, Kentucky*

Author: Scott, Shaunna L.

Published: 1995

KHS Call: 976.902 H283s

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Harlan County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department.

Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Harrison County

Title: *Chronicles of Cynthiana and Other Chronicles*

Author: Boyd, L.

Published: 1970

KHS Call: 976.902 H318 1970

Title: *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky. With an outline sketch of the Blue Grass region by Robert Peter*

Author: Perrin, William Henry

Published: 1968

KHS Call: 976.902 B766p 1968

Title: *Railroads in Harrison County, Kentucky*

Author: Slade, George D.

Published: 2005

KHS Call: 625.1 S631

Title: *Rattling Spurs and Broad-brimmed Hats: The Civil War in Cynthiana and Harrison County, Kentucky*

Author: Penn, William A.

Published: 1995

KHS Call: 976.902 H318pe

Title: *This Old House*

Author: Wilson, Katherine

Published: 1957

KHS Call: 976.902 H318wi

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Harrison County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Hart County

Title: *Beyond the Cross Roads: A Genealogy, History and Traditional Folkways of Western Hart County, Kentucky*

Author: Childress, J. Anderson

Published: 1981

KHS Call: 976.902 H325ch

Title: *A Fort Craig Reader: Cooking and History in Hart County Kentucky*
Author: Hart County Historical Society
Published: 1998
KHS Call: 641.5 F736

Title: *Gleanings of the Past: Newspaper Abstracts of Hart County, Kentucky*
Author: Lafferty, Susan Craddock
Published: 1996
KHS Call: 976.902 H325L

Title: *Hart County, Kentucky, Historical Materials: Collected Historical Articles About Hart County, Kentucky, Particularly Churches and Lodges*
Author: Cann, Roy A.
Published: 199-?
KHS Call: 976.902 H325har

Title: *Hart County, Kentucky History and Biographies*
Author: Collins, Lewis
Published: 2000
KHS Call: 976.902 H325har3

Note: Information taken from: *History of Kentucky* by Lewis Collin-1882; and *Kentucky: A History of the State* by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle, and G. C. Kniffin-1885

Title: *Hart County, Kentucky Pictorial History*
Author: Blair, Judy
Published: 2002
KHS Call: 976.902 H325bL

Title: *Hart County, Kentucky: Some Pioneer and Other County History*
Author: Cann, Roy A.
Published: 1975
KHS Call: 976.902 H325c 1975

Title: *Historic Buildings of Hart County, Kentucky*
Author: Cann, Roy A.
Published: 199-?
KHS Call: 976.902 H325hi

Title: *Historical Glimpses: A History of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church and the Surrounding Communities*
Author: Melton, Rosetta Stasel
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 H325m

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Hart County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Henderson County

Title: *The Annals and Scandals of Henderson County, Kentucky, 1775-1975*
Author: Arnett, Maralea
Published: 1976
KHS Call: 976.902 H496a

Title: *Cardinal "Ancestral" Notes*
Author: Baskett, Katheryn
Published: 1966
KHS Call: 976.902 H496ca

Title: *Henderson County Historical and Biographical Notes: Commemorating the One Hundred Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Kentucky*
Author: Henderson County Genealogy Society
Published: 1967
KHS Call: 976.902 H496

Title: *Historical and Genealogical Records of Henderson County, Kentucky*
Author: Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society
Published: 1969
KHS Call: 976.902 H496hend2

Title: *History of Benton-Glunt Funeral Home*
Author: Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society
Published: 1978
KHS Call: 976.902 H496hi

Title: *History of Henderson County, Kentucky, Comprising History of County and City, and Biographies of the Living and Dead*
Author: Starling, Edmund Lyne
Published: 1972
KHS Call: 976.902 H496s 1972

Note: Reprint of the 1887 ed. of the *History of Henderson County, Kentucky*, published in Henderson, Ky.

Title: *History of Henderson County, Kentucky; Comprising History of County and City, Precincts, Education, Churches, Secret Societies, Leading Enterprises, Sketches and Recollections, and Biographies of the Living and Dead. Henderson, Ky., 1887*

Author: Starling, Edmund Lyne

Published: 1965

KHS Call: 976.902 H496s 1965

Title: *Kith & Kin of Henderson County, Kentucky and Their Descendants*

Author: Moody, Shirley C.

Published: 1923

KHS Call: 929 K62

Title: *Measured By a Grapevine: A History of Corydon, Kentucky, 1847-1992*

Author: Gibbs, Liston Thomas

Published: 1992

KHS Call: 976.902 H496g

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Henderson County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Henry County

Title: *The Henry and Trimble Counties Baptist Missionary Society*

Author: Forbes, Edgar Allen

Published: 1902

KHS Call: 286.1769 F692X

Title: *Henry County Kentucky, 1798-1995: A History of Our Heritage*

Author: Henry County Historical Society

Published: 1995

KHS Call: 976.902 H521he

Title: *History and Memories of Bethlehem Community, Henry County, Kentucky*

Author: Hall, Naomi Hankins

Published: 1981

KHS Call: 976.902 H521h

Title: *History of Henry County, Kentucky*

Author: Drane, Maude Johnston

Published: 1948

KHS Call: 976.902 H521d X

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Henry County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Hickman County

Title: *The Cat in the Pillowslip and More About Hickman County, Ky.*

Author: Jewell, Virginia

Published: 1992

KHS Call: 976.902 H628je

Title: *Hickman County History: Clinton, Kentucky*

Author: Hickman County Historical Society

Published: 1992

KHS Call: 976.902 H628h

Title: *Hickman County, Kentucky Family Bible Records*

Author: Hickman County Historical Society

Published: 2004

KHS Call: 976.902 H628hi6

Title: *Hickman County, Kentucky History and Biographies*

Publisher: Mountain Press

Published: 2000

KHS Call: 976.902 H628hi4

Title: *Lick Skillet and Other Tales of Hickman County*

Author: Jewell, Virginia

Published: 1986

KHS Call: 976.902 H628j

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Hickman County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Hopkins County

Title: *Bicentennial Year Book: July 1, 1975*

Author: Historical Society of Hopkins County

Published: 1975

KHS Call: 976.902 H793hi no. 2

Title: *Bicentennial Year Book: July 1, 1976*

Author: Historical Society of Hopkins County

Published: 1976

KHS Call: 976.902 H793hi no. 3

Title: *Early History of Hopkins County*

Author: Gordon, Maurice Kirby

Published: 1958

KHS Call: 976.902 H793pe

Title: *The Heritage of Hopkins County, Kentucky, 1806-1988*

Author: Historical Society of Hopkins County

Published: 1988

KHS Call: 976.902 H793he

Title: *History of Hopkins County: An Accurate Recording of Important Names and Dates Associated with the Founding and Development of Hopkins County, Kentucky*

Author: Gordon, Maurice Kirby

Published: 1954

KHS Call: 976.902 H793g 1954

Note: Original Hopkins County Genealogical Society edition in 1978 in different format and with different index. Reprinted from series published in *Madisonville Messenger*, 1931.

Title: *Hopkins County, Kentucky History and Biographies.*

Author: Collins, Lewis

Published: 2000

KHS Call: 976.902 H793hop6

Note: Information taken from: *History of Kentucky* by Lewis Collin-1882; and *Kentucky: A History of the State* by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle, and G. C. Kniffin-1885

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Hopkins County, Kentucky,

can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

VITAL STATISTICS

From *The Newport Local*, Newport, Kentucky

2 August 1879, p. 3

GENTS LIST

Aldridge, J B

Baker W F Dr

Barber S

Barton J

Beard D B

Bowers & Stevens

Boyd D

Burg J

Campbell J S

Cornell P

Cole T

Coughlin W

Cummings T

Dorsey R

Ewing T

Fainthrop Mr

Fletcher E

Garvey W

Gates W

Gladsden J S

Gaugh G

Girty W H

Gurdy B

Herbert C

Horton T B

Hopkins E A

Irvin H

Johnson Mr

Jones H

Kennedy J

Leek J W

Lodge J

M M L Asscn

McBrice S C

McCullough W

Mages J E

Morton D H

Murphy M

Page R 2

Reed J S

Rose E

Steward A

Stevens J T

Simmons J E

Somers C

Thornton A J

Thompson F

Walker H

Wade J A

Webber M

Winton M A

Woods M

LADIES' LIST

Baker J Mrs
Chambers S
Clark J A Mrs
Carr W S 2
Clift J Mrs
Cook E Mrs
Cummings I V Miss
Day I Miss
Deveny M Miss
Edwards A Mrs
Fields A Miss
Ford F Miss
Gracy M Mrs
Hill B Miss
Horobin J Mrs
Hoban A Mrs 3
Jones E Mrs
Johnson S Mrs
Jones A Miss
Kerin A Miss
Kennedy E Mrs
Kennedy M Mrs
Kendall L Mrs
McCloy M Mrs
Motteram S Mrs
Morgan H Mrs
Murky A Mrs
Phillips H B Mrs
Phillips W Mrs
Polson M Mrs
Rees A M Mrs
Reed J
Saunders mrs Dr
Spencer M Mrs
Thomas L K Mrs
Wallace M Mrs
White J Miss
Winters A Miss
Winters F
Wright Mrs

GERMAN LIST

Ambach J
Barlage C
Bassmann H
Blesch M
Beyland C P
Bocker C

Bocklage F
Bushmiller D
Buhrmeister C
Brunk & Son D
Brukhardt P
Burkhard S
Brukhardt A
Burkhard P
Christman M Mrs
Cordes P
Degenhart M Miss
Ebbert J
Elbum W
Friedhof E
Ficker H
Gastrich K Mrs
Gabber L Miss
Gluck J
Gunnswick J H K
Haefner J
Hack C
Hagermann J
Hagemann J
Held A Miss
Heimen J G
Hine D H
Hofstetter H
Hoppen R
Hoffmeister J
Kramer K
Kenper A Mrs
Kenthann H
Klessman H
Kiffmire Mr
Kolhoffer J
Loos A
Lohmeier M Miss
Lohmeyer E Miss
Mescher F 2
Meinking F
Meier H
Miller M Miss
Palmrich J H
Petermann A 2
Pfmann L
Schaefer D
Spiegel W
Stegman F
Schmidt C Miss

Schwertfeger C
Stub C
Thesing M Miss
These M Mrs
Thoma J E
Umstetter F Miss
Voss F
Vogt P
Waldbillig J
Wedemer M E Mrs
Wessa C
Wehmeier A

UNMAILABLE LETTERS

T. J. Commerford, Louisville, Ky.
Mr. Adam Thome, Unstail, Ohio
Miss E. Bradley, Cincinnati, Ohio

M. L. Ross, P.M.

5 August 1879, p. 1

Personal and Society Gossip

BORN—Sunday morning, to the wife of George
Jarvis, a boy baby; weight 10 pounds

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Sweitzer are happy through
the birth of a little daughter.

9 August 1879, p. 3

LETTER LIST

List of Letters remaining uncalled for in the Newport,
Campbell County, Ky., Post Office for the week
ending August 9th, 1879.

GENTS' LIST

Bates S 2
Barker F
Beatty Wa
Brown J S
Burg M T
Bryant L
Connell P
Corbett R
Davis J
Eagan C
Farrow J

Fearing W H
Hamiton R A
Hanford W H
Hater & Bros
Hutchinson T B
Kileen J
Ladd W
McCormick & Winkle
Mariet D
Michie T S
Meyer L
Orr G
O'Connell P
Payne A
Pierce L W
Rambo W
Raymond A
Robinson H A
Stewart W
Simmon J H
Simmons S
Schoffield W
Solar S
Taber T
Tarvin A J 4
Vardman A M Rev
Walter E
Wilson W F
Whitaker T
Whitelaw H

LADIES' LIST

Angevine A U Mrs
Barrow A G Mrs
Bradley S Mrs
Bernough A Miss
Britton J Mrs
Britton M Mrs
Britten A Mrs
Clift A
Cole H M Mrs
Coffin D H Mrs
Edminson H Mrs
Gray L Mrs
Harms F L
Hamilton R Mrs
Havens S R Mrs
Holmes E Mrs
Jeffries A E Mrs
Leek H Mrs
Lewis C D Mrs

McMahon J Mrs
 McClure M Mrs
 Malchus E Miss
 Parker N Miss
 Ransom E B Mrs
 Reed A S Mrs
 Reese A Mrs
 Rothagey S Miss
 Saunders R W Mrs 3
 Shaw F
 Seymour H H
 Seal L
 Sweet L R Miss
 Sexton H L Mrs
 Thatcher L
 Teeney M Miss
 Tinker M A
 Toy R A Mrs 2
 Whale Mrs
 Ware R Mrs
 Wilson M Mrs
 Youtsey J Mrs
 Zimmerman O H Mrs

GERMAN LIST

Amberger A Miss
 Bauer A Mrs
 Blenke J
 Brinkmann F W
 Brinkmann J Mrs
 Brinkman W
 Bruning G
 Blum P
 Day L
 Ditzell R
 Freyer G
 Freyer L Miss
 Griesenbroker P
 Gebhardt J
 Geisel F
 Hauser F
 Hauk A
 Hesch E Mrs
 Haibach E
 Heilman B
 Hillen H
 Heyl V
 Heinz N
 Hoelscher E Miss
 Hofling C
 Kratzmeier G

Kuhn L
 Klump M
 Lang P
 Laufermann B
 Leonhard G
 Leobald N
 Maurer K Miss 2
 Maurer C Miss 2
 Mann Mrs
 Merter J
 Meidel F Miss 2
 Moritz L
 Naegle L
 Ording H
 Passemer C
 Rhode M
 Rupp S Mrs
 Schroder H
 Stratman G
 Schlelein J Mr 2
 Stephan K Widow
 Shoerry D
 Shoory J
 Simmons G
 Stock C Mrs
 Schuchert P
 Stuchter N Miss
 Schuman L
 Sturer F
 Schubert R Mrs
 Schuman L
 Sturer F
 Schubert R Mrs
 Shults J B
 Schreiner F
 Schneider G
 Schnider G Miss
 Tscheltine F 2
 Thoma F
 Usper W
 Volland R Miss
 Wempe F
 Winkel A Mrs
 Winkler & Bonhayo

UNMAILABLE LETTERS

Charley Dickerson, 440 E. Walnut St.

M. L. Ross, P. M.

19 August 1879, p. 1

Fiftieth Anniversary

The home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Betz on Jefferson street was the scene last evening of a pleasant party gathered to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the host, whose rubicund visage was wreathed in smiles and gave promise of celebrating many another anniversary. The evening, and a greater part of the night, was spent in social enjoyment. Prof. Paul Feine's band furnishing music for the dance. The feast of good things and flow of wine were accessories not to be forgotten. Among those present beside Mr. and Mrs. Betz and family were: Misses Minnie Hukill, Clara Bourn, Yettie Weber, Amelia Eredman, Lena and Clara Theis, Miss Gregson, Miss Crawley and the Misses Kirby, Messrs. Harry Anstead, Louis Biehl, Chas. Theis, Douglas Pagan, Henry Weber, James Gilson, Chas. Wentworth, Chas. Lansdale, Maurice and Henry Richmond, Frank and Geo. Owens and Walter Stone. In December Mr. and Mrs. Betz will celebrate their silver wedding.

From *The Green River Republican*, Morgantown, Kentucky

26 January 1888, p. 3

HONOR ROLL

[REPORTED SINCE CHRISTMAS]

These are they who pay their honest debts:

R. B. Kimmel, Rice Dale.
Geo. B. Bellar, Woodbury.
A. O. Thomasson, Logansport.
Elias Hutcheson, Cave Hill.
T. B. Jones, Rochester.
A. A. Main, Mud River.
J. H. Otey, Richardsville.
D. E. Whitaker, Dunmor.
W. W. Read, Huntsville.
G. W. Hope, Morgantown.
A. J. McCandless, Welch Creek.
Dan Carson, Logansport.

Larance Tines, Coslelow.
W. W. Ellis, Hadley.
H. V. Shelton, Townesville.
Baxter Berry, Morgantown.
J. A. Bellar, Berry's Lick.
R. P. Walker, Cave Hill.
F. G. Taylor, Rochester.
Lewis Dixon, Rochester.
Azro Dixer, Rochester.
R. S. Patton, Divernon, Ill.
Elix Smith, Penrod.

Logansport

Mr. Bud Read, living in the Little Bend, one day last week slipped on the ice and fell receiving a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

From *The Green River Republican*, Morgantown, Kentucky

19 March 1891, p. 3

IN MEMORIAM

Died, February 27th, 1891, at his home near Sunny Lane, this county, Dr. C. C. Cohron, of that awful disease, consumption, after several days of suffering.

Dr. Cohron was about 46 years old. He was a faithful and true member of the Methodist church, having been an earnest worker in that church for many years.

When the dark and cruel days of war put in its appearance, Dr. Cohron was one of the brave boys that went to his country's rescue. Although quite young, still he unflinchingly faced the enemy until the struggle was over. Returning from the battlefield, he commenced the study of medicine, and entered the field as a physician in 1878, and continued to practice his profession until the monster death claimed him as his. When called upon to visit the sick he would always go, in many cases where not a cent was in sight for him.

From *The Green River Republican*, Morgantown, Kentucky

18 February 1892, p. 3

Our School

The school has now begun on its third week, and each day sees the interest increasing. Monday's roll call showed an attendance of fifty-nine pupils, and others are coming in daily. Below we give the roll:

PRIMARY

Rila Phelps, Tyler Taylor,
Bertie Sweatt, Robert Drake,
Bertie Davis, Selyn Herrald,
Justus Carson, Bennie Moore,
John Moore, Vere Dockery,
Finley Dabbs, Sam Eggman,
Oscar Baucum, Guy Finley,
Arthur Herrald, Wayne Berry,
James Dockins, Katie Helm,
Lelia Helm, Lelia Whitaker,
Laura Fisher, Nannie Fisher,
Leander Guffy, Tom Taylor,
Robert McLeland, Roy Finley,
Estell Neel, Robert Hunt

TEACHERS

Issac Johnson, C. C. Threlkel,
R. I. Miller, Wm. Warren,
Daisy Cross, J. H. Austin,
Rosa Cross, James Johnson,
Pearl Fuller, E. C. Deweese,
Dovie Sweatt, Marion Belcher,
Laura Ward, Georgie Borah,
John Ragland, Maud Willcutt,
Lora Neel, S. E. Ragland,
Willie Neel, Callie Crabb,
Batie Orange, J. W. Lamastus,
Eddie Taylor, Riley Belcher,
Alice Tines, Floyd Baucum,
Inez Glasgow, Lide Haynes,
Edna Apperson, Chloe Galloway,
Anna Akin, Dora Blain,
Mittie Tyler, Wm. Hunt,
Alma Taylor, Clyde Wand.

From *The Green River Republican*, Morgantown, Kentucky

29 May 1902, p. 1

Wedded

The following marriage licenses have been issued since last report:

Jasper Lindsey to Addie Colburn.
A. D. Beesley to Susan Kessinger.
Ezra W. Wilson to Fanny A. Embrey.
J. S. Kitchens to Fannie B. Castleberry.
Willie W. Hudson to Gertie Dwyer.

18 December 1902, p. 2

Merry Matches

Since our last report the following marriage licenses have been issued by County Clerk Sweatt:

J. B. Burriss to Lillie McKenney.
Ezra W. Burden to Mary B. Henderson
Mosey Yeager to Sarah Johnson.
James B. Bryant to Drucilla Brooks.

J. T. Hendrick to Charlota Wilson.
Wade Cook to Isabelle Cook Evans.
Cader Lindsey to Della Colburn.
J. M. Burden to Susie Dockery.
J. G. Willis to Odecy C. Evans.
Veachel Johnson to Jennie Flener.
T. O. Webster to Ellen Adkins.
J. L. Burden to Janie Lindsey.
A. C. Keown to Ida Belle Geary.
L. A. French to Edith Read.
Robert Fiener to Caperna Hunt.
J. D. Watkins to Belle Askew.
James P. Glenn to Annie Elizabeth Hunt.
S. H. Maxwell to Hettie Christmas.
J. W. Simms to Mrs. S. J. Fulcher.
John Kemp to Lurce Willoughby.
Thomas Smith to Liza Abbie Gary.
F. W. Clark to Mary Graves.

From *The Breckenridge News*, Cloverport, Kentucky

4 January 1899, p. 1

GOODMAN-PAYNE

On last Sunday eve, it being a merry Christmas day, at the quiet hour of 3:30 very pleasantly and solemnly by the authority of Rev. J. T. Lewis, Irvinton, at the home of the bride, Mr. Abner Goodman who is a noted farmer of this section was united in marriage to Miss Goodman. The bride is one of the most popular and attractive of Harned and Hardinsburg. Mr. Matt Payne is a noted farmer of this county, who is honored for his generosity and hospitality. Immediately after the ceremony they

repaired to the home of the groom where there was the most sumptuous and luxurious supper which was so handsome and elegantly prepared and served the guests of their many friends who wish them happiness and prosperity.

Married at Jeffersonville

On Tuesday, December 27, Mr. C. F. Pusey and Mrs. M. E. Simmons, formerly Miss Mary Roberts, went to Jeffersonville and were married. They will visit Chicago, and from there will go to their future home, Butte, Montana. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Tom Roberts, near Ekron.

Brilliant Wedding

The Rev. Luther Drake, of Island Station, McLean county, and Miss Rena Shacklett, daughter of Mr. Dan Gilbert Schacklett, of Ekron, Meade county, were married Thursday, December 29, Rev. Jimmie Willett officiating. The attendants were Mr. Wade Shacklett and Miss Mattie Basham. Miss Shacklett made a beautiful bride. She is a sister of Dr. Warner Shacklett, of Guston. The young couple leave next Tuesday for their future home in McLean county, Messrs. Esty Drake and Ira Nall, of Elizabethtown, were among the guests of the wedding.

11 January 1899, p. 2

Long Honeymoon Trip

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, who was married at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 4th, brought his bonnie bride to see his parents. They arrived Thursday noon returning Friday noon. On the 17th Lieut. Hardaway and wife will start to Manila. He says this is to be his bridal tour. Everybody in this country is proud of this young soldier and wish him much success and happiness.

11 January 1899, p. 3

A Girl

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hawkins, of Tobinsport, are rejoicing over the arrival at their home of a beautiful girl baby. It came Friday night. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Marlow-Arbra

Port Marlow and Linnie Arbra, of Patesville, eloped to Cannelton last Friday and were married. They left Saturday morning for their future home at Rockvale. May their life be one of happiness.

18 June 1899, p. 2

Death of Sarah C. Hook

On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1899, death visited the home of Jubal Hook, Sr., and claimed as its victim his beloved wife, Sarah C. Hook. Mrs. Hook (nee Meador) was born Dec. 17th 1842, near the town of Hardinsburg, where she spent most of her life; she was married to Jubal Hook on the 17th day of Feb'y, 1860.

She was a consistent member of the C. P. church and an earnest Christian, and a devoted wife and mother. Her remains were interred in the family burying ground at the Elihu Meador place on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1899. She leaves a husband and seven children and many friends to mourn her death. She has gone home. Children, husband remember your promise to mother and wife.

Young Soldier Dead

Barney Snyder, of Stephensport, Ky., one of the boys who joined the 22nd Regiment in this city a few weeks ago, died shortly after going to Ft. Cook Neb.

Burke-Sullivan

John Burke and Myrtle Sullivan, two popular young people residing at Victoria, were united in marriage last Monday at the Catholic church by Rev. Father Brey. Andrew Sullivan and Norah Burke acted as attendants.

Chappel-Hardesty

Today, at Mooleyville, A. L. Chappel will be united in marriage to Miss Maggie Hardesty. Both are popular young residents of Mooleyville neighborhood. Rev. Father Reaux will perform the ceremony.

25 January 1899, p. 1

THREE NEW ARRIVALS

The Stork Making Frequent Trips to Jolly Station.

The little town of Jolly, over on the branch, is growing in population. Last week three brand new babies made their appearance at the little town and now the local druggist is all smiles as there is an increased demand for paregoric and castoria.

On January 14 the household of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Miller was made happy by the arrival of a fine boy—the first male heir.

On January 17 Henry Elmore and wife rejoiced over the coming of a fat and chubby boy—the second that has gladdened their home.

On January 7 a handsome boy appeared at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Basham. It has been there ever since and is now boss of the ranch.

25 January 1899, p. 2

Big Spring

Born, to the wife of Steve Smith, on January 17, a son.

Miss Nan Martin attended the double wedding of Carlton-Springdale and Dowell-Carlton, at Custer, January 18.

25 January 1899, p. 4

Miss Laura Sipes and Mr. Tom Thomas were united in marriage at the bride's home on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 7 o'clock p.m.

1 February 1899, p. 7

Mr. Horace Parson, of Louisville, one of the Legion boys, died at the residence of his father. He was one of the most promising young men in Louisville.

1 February 1899, p. 8

It is with regret that we relate the deaths of Mrs. C. Smith on the 15th of Januiaruy, and her son on the 24th following. Both were prominent members of this communtiy, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of their many friends.

8 Feburary 1899, p. 1

INSTANTLY KILLED

William Batts Fell From a Car at Baskett.

William Batts, a brakeman on the Henderson Route, living at 1218 Thirteenth street, Louisville, was run over and instantly killed Monday night at 8 o'clock by freight train No. 61, at the Baskett coal mines seven miles east of Henderson. The train is a local freight, and was west bound.

Betts was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a young wife and child.

Joseph A. Gilliland Dead.

The many friends of Joseph A. Gilliland, of

Stephensport, will be shocked to learn of his death which occurred at his home Sunday evening. He was a consistent member of the Christian church. He was born at Chenault, in 1838.

8 February 1899, p. 1

A Sad Death

One of saddest deaths of the year was that of Mrs. Viola Elmore, the young bride of Charles Elmore, which occurred at Fordsville, last week. The deceased was taken sick with la grippe January 18, and her illness resulted in death. The couple had lived together almost a year and the loss of his wife was a great shock to Mr. Elmore.

New Kentucky Historical Markers Dedicated January through June 2010

Historical Marker Number, Title, County, and Location	
2308, Lakeland Asylum (Jefferson Co.) 2201 Lakeland Road, Louisville	2323, Highland United Methodist Church (Campbell Co.) 314 North Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas
2310, Linden Grove Cemetery (Kenton Co.) West 13th Street, Covington	2324, Site of Melber School (Graves Co.) 11735 State Route 339 N., Melber
2311, Congressmen Buried in Evergreen (Campbell Co.) 25 Alexandria Pike, Southgate	2325, Pennsylvania Run Presbyterian Church (Jefferson Co.) 8405 Pennsylvania Run Road, Louisville
2313, Lexington Historic Distillery District (Fayette Co.) 899 Manchester Street, Lexington	<p>Learn more about Kentucky highway markers throughout the state by exploring our searchable marker database or by reading <i>Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers</i> (2002). If you would like to purchase a copy, you can contact the University Press of Kentucky at 800-839-6855 or order online. You can also purchase a copy from the 1792 Store at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History at 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.</p> <p>For more information, please contact: Becky Riddle Kentucky Historical Highway Marker Program Coordinator (502) 564-1792, ext. 4474 becky.riddle@ky.gov</p>
2314, Scotia Mine Disaster (Casey Co.) Hwy 119, Eolia	
2315, Margaret I. King Library (UK, Fayette Co.) In front of the Margaret I. King Library at UK, Lexington	
2316, Christ Church Cathedral (Fayette Co.) 166 Market Street, Lexington	
2317, Louisville Water Company (Jefferson Co.) Reservoir & Frankfort Ave., Louisville	
2321, Alonzo "Lonnie" Clayton (Jefferson Co.) 2100 Bashford Manor Lane, Louisville	

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2010 “Second Saturday” KGS/KHS Family-History Workshop Schedule

Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, 100 West Broadway, in Frankfort, Ky.

Each month, the workshop format will be:

- 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—Kentucky Genealogical Society (KGS) Program
- 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Lunch (see below for details)
- 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.—Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Program
- 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.—(optional) Research on your own in the KHS Library
- 1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.—(optional) Ky. Technology in Genealogy Program (free.)

There is no charge to attend the Family-History Workshops, **but registration by noon of the preceding Friday is required.** An optional box lunch may be reserved **at the time of registration** for \$6.00 (payable at the door). To register or to get more information, call the KHS Library reference desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460, or email refdesk@ky.gov.

6 November 2010 -- Note the Date Change!

10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. - Methodology and a Case Study - African American Genealogy/Slave Research

Presented by Deborah Abbott, African American Genealogical Society, Cleveland, Ohio

Deborah Abbott will present a case study of a genealogical research project which traces the ancestry of an African American family from Ohio and Illinois back to their roots in Kentucky, intersecting with the Doram family—a Danville, Kentucky, family of free blacks—along the way. This three-year family-history research project spans 250 years of heritage and demonstrates best-practice methodologies with application for any genealogical researcher.

11 December 2010

10:30 a.m. – The Stories That Pictures Tell

Valuable family history can sometimes hide in plain sight in old pictures and photograph collections. Join Louise Jones as she uses examples from the Kentucky Historical Society’s photograph collection to illustrate the types of information that can be unlocked by studying the photographs themselves, as well as understanding how and why the images were made.

12:30 p.m. – Giving Life to Your Bare-Bones Genealogy

Our ancestors are more than just names and dates on a chart. Discover some resources for putting “flesh on bones” by placing their lives in historical context. Join

Deborah Lord Campisano as she explains how to create ancestral time lines with help from newspapers, local histories, travel journals, manuscript collections, and reference works which detail social life and customs.

A complete schedule of family-history workshops for 2011 will be published in the next issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*.

Inputs for 2011 Family-History Workshop Schedule

KHS-KGS family-history workshops are held every second Saturday in the Brown-Forman Room of the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort, Kentucky.

We would like to solicit your suggestions for the workshops we will plan for 2011. If you have a subject or theme you would like to have covered in a genealogical workshop, please contact Mr. Jim Kastner at Jim.Kastner@ky.gov or call the Library Reference Desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460.

Please do not hesitate to share an area of family-history research that you would like to know more about. You are probably interested in a topic that many other people share your interest in.

Fifth Endicott Cousins Reunion

The Endecott-Endicott Family Association, Inc. will hold its fifth Cousins Reunion 21-24 October 2010 at the Ramada Inn Conference Center in Lexington, Kentucky.

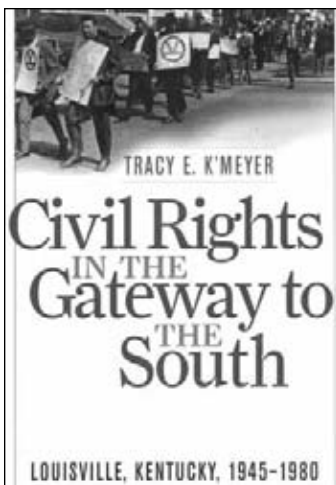
The four-day event will include opportunities for independent research at many of the libraries in the area, visitation of historic sites in central Kentucky, and a trip to the Endicott Meeting House in Cynthiana, as well as the association meeting and many opportunities to share genealogy information.

Activities on Saturday will feature a presentation by Raquel Welch, the 2009-10 recipient of the EFA's Governor John Endicott Memorial Scholarship at Endicott College in Beverly, Massachusetts.

The meeting is open to all Endicott cousins and anyone interested in researching that family. Registration forms and the complete schedule of events are available on the Web site at www.endecott-endicott.com, or by contacting Sue Endicott Alexander at 859-266-6969, email: suealex@windstream.net.

BOOK NOTES

Editor's Note: The books mentioned in "Book Notes" are available in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.

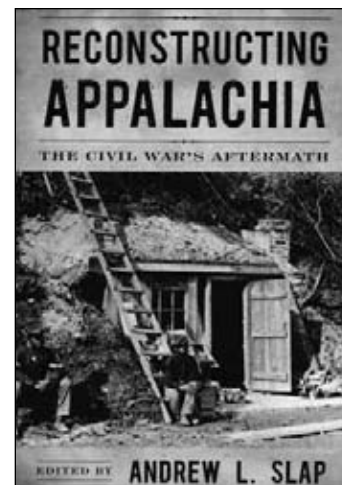


Civil Rights in the Gateway to the South: Louisville, Kentucky, 1945-1980. By Tracy E. K'Meyer. (2009. Pp. 390. \$40.00. Cloth. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; Fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Freedom on the Border: An Oral History of the Civil Rights Movement in Kentucky. By Catherine Fosl and Tracy E. K'Meyer. (2009. Pp. 296. \$40.00. Cloth.

To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; Fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

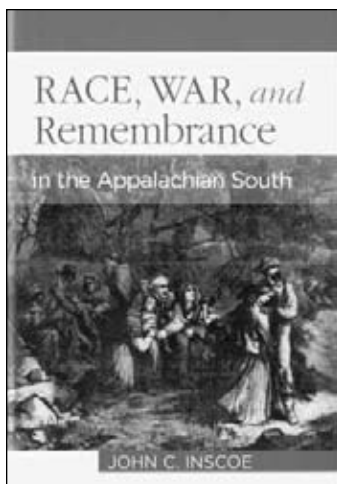
Two new books on the civil rights movement in Louisville and throughout Kentucky shed light on the history of the state during that period. Both books are partially but extensively based on oral histories made available through the research collection of the Kentucky Oral History Commission. These two histories will offer readers a new appreciation for the struggles and experiences that many Kentuckians still alive today lived through. One of the authors, Dr. Tracy E. K'Meyer, made the point during her talk at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History that much of the information she found in the oral histories about personal events and experiences was not available to her through many other traditional sources of historical documentation.



Reconstructing Appalachia: The Civil War's Aftermath. Edited by Andrew L. Slap. (2010. Pp. 369. \$40.00. Cloth. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

With the approach of the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War, there will be renewed interest among Kentuckians concerning their ancestors' roles in the war, and how it affected their

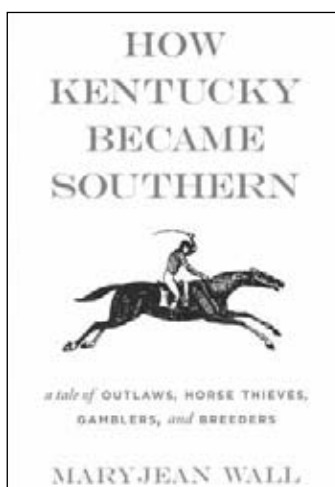
lives during the decades afterward. *Reconstructing Appalachia: The Civil War's Aftermath* will be among newly published books that will help readers understand what life was like, particularly in the Appalachian region of Kentucky and surrounding states. This collection of thirteen essays by noted historians provides a variety of new historical interpretations of how the war affected those who lived in Appalachia following the end of the war. One essay by historian Anne E. Marshall examines the heritage of the Confederate flag in Unionist Appalachia. The geographic area covered by this book includes not only Kentucky, but also five additional states that constitute what is considered to be the Appalachian region.



Race, War, and Remembrance in the Appalachian South. By John C. Inscoe. (2010. Pp. 384. \$25.00. Paper. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box

50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; Fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Historian John C. Inscoe has put together a collection of his essays on the topics of race, war, and remembrance in the Appalachian South. There are a total of seventeen chapters that cover a variety of topics that will be interesting to those who want to know more about the experiences of their Kentucky ancestors during the Civil War years. He specifically deals with some of the post-Civil War literature and stereotypes that have clouded a true understanding of what the loyalties or disloyalties of various parts of eastern Kentucky were during the war. *Race, War, and Remembrance in the Appalachian South* will be a very worthwhile resource for a better understanding of the wartime period in Appalachia.

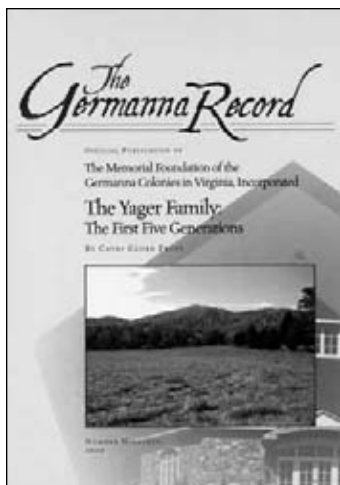


How Kentucky Became Southern: A Tale of Outlaws, Horse Thieves,

Gamblers, and Breeders. By Maryjean Wall. (2010. Pp. 275. \$29.95. Cloth. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

In *How Kentucky Became Southern*, historian Maryjean Wall examines the relationship that Kentucky and the horses of the Bluegrass State have had since the first movement of settlers from the East in the 1770s. The author examines the myth that Kentucky has dominated the horse industry from the beginning and discusses the major impact the Civil War and its aftermath exacted on the horse population and the families that owned them.

With a doctorate in American history from the University of Kentucky and thirty-five years experience as the turf writer for the *Lexington Herald-Leader*, the author brings a tremendous wealth of knowledge and insight into the history of the horse industry, both on a national and a Kentucky/regional level. This new history brings together a myriad of important factors—racial tensions, violence, the Civil War, and family histories—that have touched Kentucky since its creation in 1792.



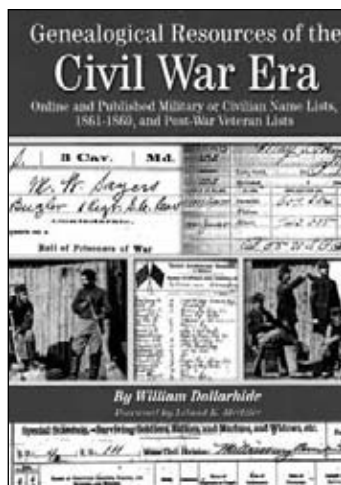
The Yager Family: The First Five Generations. By Cathi Clore Frost. (2010. Pp. 690. Paper. \$52.00. To order, contact the Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc., P.O. Box 279, Locust Grove, VA 22508-0279, call 540-423-1700, fax 540-423-1747, or go to www.germanna.org.)

Genealogical researcher and author, Cathi Clore Frost, has written an excellent new family history of the first five generations of the Yager family with its 1717 beginning in the Second Germanna Colony in Virginia. This is the newest publication (number nineteen) in the Germanna Records series that documents the extensive history and genealogy of the German emigrants who moved to Virginia in 1714 and 1717.

The Yager Family: The First Five Generations begins with Nicholas Yager and his family who settled initially near Fort Germanna in present Orange County, Virginia, and soon after in present Madison County, Virginia, upon their

arrival from Germany. The author describes in extensive detail the family history of the Yagers as they moved further into various parts of Virginia, and on into Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, etc.

The extensive family history of nearly five hundred pages is fully documented with almost ten thousand references, a comprehensive bibliography of the various sources used, as well as a complete-name index for the entire volume.



Genealogical Resources of the Civil War Era: Online and Published Military or Civilian Name Lists, 1861-1869, and Post-War Veteran Lists. By William Dollarhide.

(2009. Pp. 191. #32.95. Paper. To purchase, write to Family Roots Publishing Co., P.O. Box 830, Bountiful, UT 84011, or www.familyrootspublishing.com.)

William Dollarhide, author of several noted references in genealogical research, has written an excellent book that will be useful to any family-history researcher seeking information on Civil War soldiers, as well as family members living in that period. *Genealogical Resources of the Civil War Era* begins with coverage of ten national-level research groups, including the online Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, the 1890 Federal census, U.S. pension files, cemetery lists, and the multi-volume *Roll of Honor*. He discusses the state-level resource groups, including compiled service records, Confederate pension applications, statewide lists of veteran burials, and state adjutant general reports. The largest section of the book discusses each state, specific research archives, and both online and published resources applicable to the men serving from each individual state.

Genealogical Resources of the Civil War Era is the single best resource yet published as a guide to Civil War veteran research, and will be a valuable tool for anyone wanting to research Civil War-era ancestors. Extensive cross-indexing throughout the book will lead the researcher to the appropriate section for the information being sought.

October 2010
archivesmonth.ky.gov

Images courtesy of the following repositories: The Filson Historical Society; Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives; Kentucky Historical Society; Kentucky State University; Lexington Public Library; University of Kentucky; and University of Louisville.

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Kentucky Addendums		No. Issues Due to Circulation Data Issues	
1. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
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	(2) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Reported on PS Form 3840	66	22
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e. Total free or nominal-rate circulation (Sum of (1), (2), (3), and (4))		66	22
f. Total circulation (Sum of (c) and (e))		2,236	2,164
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Kentucky Family History Along the Byways—Civil War

By Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

In the Summer 2008 *Kentucky Ancestors*, the article “Family History Along the Roadside: Kentucky’s Historical Highway Markers” provided an overview of the Kentucky historical marker program and how the markers can be of use in Kentucky family-history research.¹ This article will take a few examples of various historical markers located throughout Kentucky and explain how they can help flesh out your Kentucky family history during the Civil War period.²

There are two historical markers in Garrard and Jessamine counties, respectively, which commemorate the sites of significant events in the recruiting, training, and equipping of men to serve during the Civil War. Camp Dick Robinson, located in northern Garrard County, was the site of the first army training camp in Kentucky during the Civil War period, organized in 1861.³ The first commander of the recruiting and training camp was Brigadier General William “Bull” Nelson, a native Kentuckian and former U.S. Navy lieutenant. Like many Civil War training camps, Camp Dick Robinson saw a large number of the men who went there become sick. Union Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette (later Kentucky governor, 1863-67)⁴ became so frustrated with the illness and loss of men that he “severely reprimanded the men of his regiment for not having had the measles while they were children.”⁵

Some of the men who passed through the area of Camp Dick Robinson during those early days of the Civil War would go on to achieve great national recognition—George H. Thomas, William T.

Sherman, and Andrew Johnson, just to name a few. [Example of Kentucky historical marker information from KHS database.]

Camp Dick Robinson

Marker Number	1750
County	Garrard
Location	US 27, just SE of Jct. with KY 34
Description	Major General William Nelson was authorized by President Lincoln to establish, Aug. 1861, first camp south of Ohio River for recruitment of federal troops in Civil War. Named for Richard M. Robinson, a Union supporter, who offered house and farm as campsite. Noted stagecoach stop, the house was also Nelson’s headquarters. Camp later moved to Camp Nelson in Jessamine County.

Camp Nelson

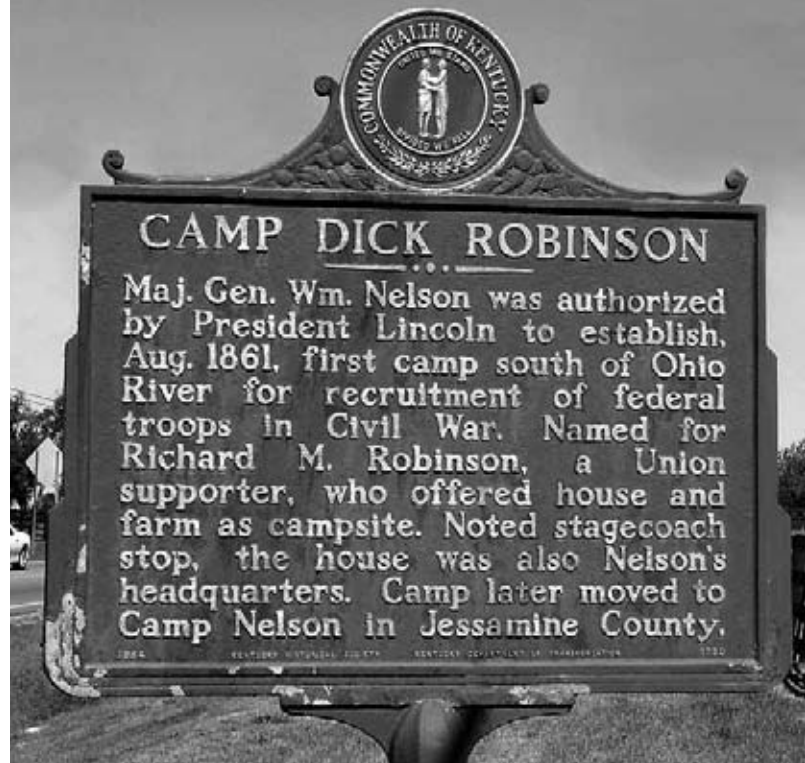
Marker Number	1515
County	Jessamine
Location	In park at Camp Nelson, US 27

Description Named for Major General William Nelson, who established first Union recruiting center south of Ohio River, 1861. Original camp, Garrard Co., called Camp Dick Robinson. For better protection from invading CSA armies of Tenn., camp moved to Jessamine side of Ky. River. Major General George H. Thomas renamed it Camp Nelson. Occupied until end of war; now U.S. military cem. Over.

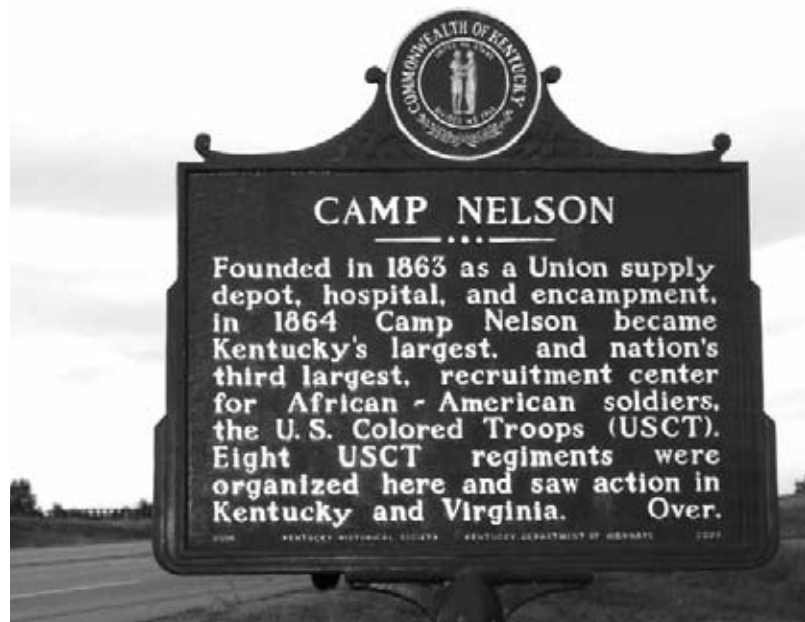
(Reverse) Maj. Gen. William Nelson - A navy lieutenant when he founded Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Nelson was the only naval officer, CSA or USA, to become full-rank Civil War major general. He persuaded Lincoln to abandon "hands off" policy in Ky. and to supply 5,000 guns to Union supporters. Killed by fellow Union officer, Jeff C. Davis, in personal dispute at Galt House in Louisville, September 29, 1862.

Later during the war, Camp Nelson would be opened further north along the same Lexington-Lancaster road on the bank of the Kentucky River. Named for slain Gen. Nelson, the camp began as a logistics hub for the supply and equipping of the Union army campaign into East Tennessee under General Ambrose Burnside, but its most significant Civil War contribution came as the site where the largest number of black men, free and slave, were brought into the ranks of the Union army in Kentucky during the last year of the war.⁶

In far western Kentucky, another Kentucky historical marker designates the area where a significant Confederate training camp was located in the early days of the war. The marker text notes that the camp served as a "training base for Confederate troops from six states, 1861-62."⁷



Historical marker, Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard County), Kentucky (KHS)



Historical marker, Camp Nelson (Jessamine County), Kentucky (KHS)

Camp Beauregard, named for the Confederate commander in Charleston, South Carolina, during the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, C.S.A. General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, was also the site of major disease outbreaks which led to serious illness and even the deaths of many of the men who had joined the army.

Camp Beauregard

Marker Number	180
County	Graves
Location	North edge of Water Valley, US 45
Description	On hill one mile east of this point stood Camp Beauregard. Training base for Confederate troops from six states 1861-1862. Severe epidemics caused heavy mortality rate here.

Another interesting historical marker in western Kentucky documents a cavalry raid by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. The value of all forms of intelligence, especially news published in local newspapers during the war, was illustrated in Forrest's return to Paducah for horses that had been successfully concealed from his soldiers during their first raid.

Two Successful Raids

Marker Number	655
County	Graves
Location	Dukedom, KY 116, 129
Description	CSA Gen. N. B. Forrest with main body of cavalry passed this way before and after destructive raid on Paducah, March 25, 1864. Returning, Kentucky regiments, camping near here, given leave to seek food, horses, get recruits, visit families. Not one deserted. News item led Forrest to send men back thru here again, April 14, to capture horses missed before.

If you are looking for a historical day trip or a few days of Civil War-related vacation in the next few years, use the information resources from the historical marker database and build a plan to seek out and visit some of the sites where Kentucky Civil War history took place.

Just as this article focused on the stories behind a

few of our Kentucky historical markers, every single marker of the more than two thousand throughout the state can not only give a better appreciation for the people, places, and events of Kentucky heritage, but can also place that marker in the historical significance of that specific location in the state.⁸

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Don Rightmyer, "Family History Along the Roadside: Kentucky's Historical Highway Markers," *Kentucky Ancestors* 43 (Summer 2008): 193-95.
- ² The Kentucky Historical Society is administrating the Kentucky Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. The commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War begins in April 2011. See "Kentucky's Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration," *Kentucky Historical Society Chronicle* (Spring 2010), 7-11.
- ³ Marker 1750, Melba Porter Hay and Thomas Appleton Jr, eds. *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers* (Lexington, 2002), 211.
- ⁴ Lowell Harrison, *Kentucky's Governors* (Lexington, reprint, 2004), 93.
- ⁵ Gerald J. Prokopowicz, *All for the Regiment* (Chapel Hill, 2001), 63-64.
- ⁶ Marker 1515, Hay and Appleton, 171, 211.
- ⁷ Markers 180 and 1597, Hay and Appleton, 14, 184.
- ⁸ For up-to-date information on any Kentucky historical marker, go to Historical Marker Database Search (<http://migration.kentucky.gov/kyhs/hmdb/MarkerSearch.aspx?mode=All>). Search for markers can be done using keyword, county, subject, and marker number. This database is updated as soon as a new marker is put in place and dedicated.

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Kentucky Ancestors is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

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MYSTERY ALBUM

If you recognize the people or the location of these photos or can provide any information about them, please contact:

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Blindfolded man reaches into bucket to make first draft selection as a group of unidentified men and women look on, Franklin County, Kentucky, ca. 1940.



Mr. Clyde Levi, mayor of Ashland, Kentucky, with two unidentified women standing behind train observation car, ca. 1930s.



Automobile repair garage, ca. 1934. Location of the building and the building shown are unknown. (Courtesy Ron Rafferty and Taylor County Historical Society)



Christine Erb in cab driver uniform, standing next to another unidentified cab driver, Louisville, Kentucky, ca. 1951.